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Human Rights Council
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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Technical assistance and capacity-building

Communications report of Special Procedures*

Communications sent, 1 December 2015 to 29 February 2016; Replies received, 1 February to 30 April 2016

Joint report by the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context; the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism; the Working Group of Experts on people of African descent; the Working Group on arbitrary detention; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia; the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic; the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights; the Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities; the Special Rapporteur on the right to education; the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment; the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea;

* The present report is circulated as received.

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the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights; the Special Rapporteur on the right to food; the Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief; the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti; the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; the Special Rapporteur on minority issues; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar; the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences; the Independent Expert on the situation on human rights in the Sudan; the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes; the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence; the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises; the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights; the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences; the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice; and the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation.

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Abbreviations

Adequate housing	Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context
Albinism	Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism
African Descent	Working Group of Experts on people of African descent
Arbitrary detention	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
Belarus	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus
Burundi	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi
Business enterprises	Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
Cambodia	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia
Central Africa	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic
Côte d'Ivoire	Independent Expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights
Cultural Rights	Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights
Democratic and equitable international order	Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order
Disability	Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities
Disappearances	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
Discrimination against women	Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice
DPR Korea	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Education	Special Rapporteur on the right to education
Environment	Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment
Eritrea	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea
Extreme poverty	Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights
Food	Special Rapporteur on the right to food
Foreign debt	Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
Freedom of expression	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
Freedom of religion	Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
Haiti	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti
Health	Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
Human rights defenders	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
Independence of judges and lawyers	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

Indigenous peoples	Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples
Internally displaced persons	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons
International Solidarity	Independent Expert on Human Rights and International solidarity
Iran	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran
Mali	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali
Mercenaries	Working Group on the use of mercenaries
Migrants	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
Minority issues	Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues
Myanmar	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar
OPT	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967
Older persons	Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons
Privacy	Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy
Racism	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
Sale of children	Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
Slavery	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery
Somalia	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia
Sudan	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan
Summary executions	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
Terrorism	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
Torture	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
Hazardous substances and wastes	Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes
Trafficking	Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
Truth justice, reparation & guarantees on non-recurrence	Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence
Unilateral coercive measures	Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights
Violence against women	Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences
Water and Sanitation	Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

Other abbreviations

AL	Letter of allegation
JAL	Joint letter of allegation
JUA	Joint urgent appeal
UA	Urgent appeal

I. Introduction

1. Special procedures are mandated by the Human Rights Council to report to it on their activities (see Appendix).

2. In 2009, the sixteenth annual meeting of special procedures mandate holders decided that a joint communications report would be prepared (cf. A/HRC/12/47, paras 24-26), with this decision being reconfirmed by the seventeenth annual meeting of special procedures in 2010 in order to avoid duplication, rationalize documentation, allow examination of cross cutting issues and ensure that the content of communications and any follow-up would feed into the universal periodic review mechanism more effectively. Mandate holders decided that the report should contain summaries of communications and statistical information (A/HRC/15/44, para. 26-27).

3. The Outcome of the review of the work and functioning of the Human Rights Council calls on the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to maintain information on special procedures in a comprehensive and easily accessible manner, and encourages the use of modern information technology to reduce the circulation of paper (A/HRC/RES/16/21, Annex, paras. 29 and 60).

4. Short summaries of allegations communicated to the respective State or other entity are included in the report, and the communications sent and responses received are accessible electronically through hyperlinks. Communications are reproduced in the language in which they were sent. Replies received in Arabic, Chinese or Russian are included with translations into English, where available.

5. This report covers all urgent appeals, and letters of allegations sent by special procedures mandate holders between 1 December 2015 and 29 February 2016 and replies received between 1 February and 30 April 2016. Communications sent before 1 December 2015 are reported in A/HRC/31/79, A/HRC/30/27, A/HRC/29/50, A/HRC/28/85, A/HRC/27/72, A/HRC/26/21, A/HRC/25/74, A/HRC/24/21, A/HRC/23/51, A/HRC/22/67, A/HRC/22/67 corr.1 and corr.2, A/HRC/21/49, A/HRC/20/30, A/HRC/19/44 and A/HRC/18/51 respectively.

6. The report also includes replies received between 1 February and 30 April 2016 relating to communications sent by special procedures mandate holders before 1 December 2015. Some of these replies supplement information communicated earlier by the respective State.

7. The present report contains urgent appeals sent by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and joint urgent appeals sent by them together with other mandates. It does not contain other types of communications issued by these mandates, which are processed according to their own distinctive procedures, and are reported in the annual reports of these two working groups.

8. The names of some alleged victims have been obscured in order to protect their privacy and prevent further victimization. Names of victims who would otherwise have their identities protected are mentioned only when the individual concerned or their direct family has expressly consented or requested to have his or her name in the public report. In the original communications, the full names of the alleged victims were provided to the Government concerned. Names of alleged perpetrators have systematically been darkened in State replies to preserve the presumption of innocence.

9. In preparing the statistics included in this report, uniform reporting periods have been used, reflecting all communications sent between 1 December 2015 and 29 February 2016, and responses received in relation to these communications up to 30 April 2016.

Communications and replies by mandate

Mandate	Reporting period: 1 December 2015 to 29 February 2016			Reporting period: 1 June 2006 to 29 February 2016		
	Communications sent	replied to by 30 April 2016	response rate	Communications sent	replied to by 30 April 2016	response rate
Adequate housing	6	0	0%	295	142	48%
African descent	1	1	100%	16	10	63 %
Albinism	2	0	0%	4	0	0%
Arbitrary detention (+)	13	6	46%	1,300	723	56 %
Belarus*	0	0	0 %	9	6	67 %
Burundi**	0	0	0 %	6	0	0%
Business enterprises	26	11	42%	61	31	51 %
Cambodia	2	1	50%	26	5	19%
Central Africa	0	0	0 %	1	0	0%
Cultural Rights	7	0	0%	53	33	62%
Democratic and equitable international order	0	0	0 %	14	9	64%
Disability	3	0	0%	20	8	40%
Disappearances (+)	5	1	20%	321	144	45%
Discrimination against women in law and in practice	8	2	25%	158	73	46%
DPR Korea	2	0	0%	9	1	11%
Education	0	0	0%	66	40	61%
Environment	10	4	40%	32	17	53%
Eritrea	0	0	0%	2	0	0%
Extreme poverty	6	2	33%	51	35	69%
Food	7	2	29%	213	83	39%
Foreign debt	0	0	0%	14	9	64%
Freedom of expression	58	25	43%	2,512	1,312	52%
Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	47	22	47%	862	508	59%
Freedom of religion	9	6	67%	416	249	60%
Haiti	0	0	0%	9	3	33%
Hazardous substances and wastes***	14	5	36%	62	36	58%

Mandate	Reporting period: 1 December 2015 to 29 February 2016			Reporting period: 1 June 2006 to 29 February 2016		
	Communications sent	replied to by 30 April 2016	response rate	Communications sent	replied to by 30 April 2016	response rate
Health	36	12	33%	491	274	55%
Human rights defenders	59	23	39%	2,796	1,565	56%
Independence of judges and lawyers	18	7	39%	1,088	580	53%
Indigenous peoples	14	7	50%	350	206	59%
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0%	19	7	37%
Iran	6	0	0%	111	55	50%
Liberia	0	0	0%	2	0	0%
Mercenaries	0	0	0%	70	26	37%
Migrants	2	1	50%	214	135	63%
Minority issues	3	2	67%	214	127	59%
Myanmar	1	1	100%	104	51	49%
Older persons	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
OPT	3	0	0%	33	7	21%
Privacy	2	1	50%	2	1	50%
Racism	1	1	100%	109	65	60%
Sale of children	2	0	0%	55	21	38%
Slavery	3	1	33%	39	21	54%
Somalia	4	2	50%	17	3	18%
Sudan	2	2	100%	29	6	21%
Summary executions	22	6	27%	1,199	571	48%
Terrorism	7	3	43%	272	129	48%
Torture	29	5	17%	2,027	1,081	53%
Trafficking	1	1	100%	75	44	59%
Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec	2	0	0%	35	19	54%
Unilateral coercive measures	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Violence against women	10	2	20%	506	263	52%
Water and Sanitation	4	3	75%	68	42	62%

(*) mandate re-established in June 2012, (**) mandate terminated, (***) mandate name changed from 'toxic waste'

(+) These figures do not include communications on standard cases sent to Governments by the Working Group on arbitrary detention and the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances.

Please note: Totals are higher than the actual number of communications sent or replies received in the given period, as many communications are sent jointly by two or more mandate holders.

II. Communications sent and replies received

A. Communications sent between 1 December 2015 and 29 February 2016 and replies received between 1 February and 30 April 2016

10. Communications are presented in chronological order. Copies of the full text of the communications sent and replies received may be accessed from the electronic version of this report available on the OHCHR website. Some names of individuals or other information have been rendered anonymous or otherwise unidentifiable.

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
01/12/2015 AL	BRA 9/2015 **Brazil**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Alleged lack of adequate action to stop ongoing forest fires in Arariboia protected land, an area which contains Amazon rainforest. According to the information received, the forest fires are threatening indigenous peoples who live in the protected area, including Tenetehara / Guajajara peoples and Awá peoples who live in voluntary isolation. There are allegations of a lack of adequate, timely and coordinated steps by the authorities to extinguish the fire and protect indigenous peoples. Concern is also raised about an alleged lack of investigation into the cause of the fire, which may have been deliberately started by illegal loggers as an act of retaliation against indigenous peoples following defence of their land rights.	05/02/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
01/12/2015 JUA	TUR 4/2015 **Turkey**	**Freedom of expression; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;**	Alleged killing of a well-known human rights lawyer in Diyarbakir, Turkey. According to the information received, Mr. Tahir Elçi, a human rights lawyer and head of the Bar Association of Diyarbakir, was shot dead on 28 November 2015 in what was reported as a 'gun battle' between police officers and unidentified armed men in the old town of Diyarbakir. His death happened shortly after he had delivered a press statement, calling for an end to violence between Turkish security forces and the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK). Serious concerns are expressed about the killing of Mr. Tahir Elçi and the possible negative effect it could have on lawyers and human rights defenders, in particular with regard to the exercise of their right to freedom of opinion and expression. The authorities are called to carry out a thorough, independent and transparent investigation and bring those responsible to justice, in line with Turkey's international human rights obligations.	31/12/2015
01/12/2015 AL	USA 20/2015 **United States of America**	**Summary executions;**	Alleged large number of killings as a result of gun violence in the United States of America. According to the information received, 49 school shootings were reported so far in the country in 2015. Reports also indicate that in 2015 alone there were 41,909 incidents of gun violence leading to 10,577 deaths, and 21,499 persons injured. 274 mass shootings were also reported in this period, as well as 1,500 accidental shootings. Concern is expressed that the legal framework in place for the use and possession of firearms in the country may not provide an environment conducive to the protection of the right to life and may therefore be in breach of the State's duty to exercise due diligence to prevent violations of this right.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
02/12/2015 JAL	PAK 12/2015 **Pakistan**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Allegations concerning the killing of a Pakistani journalist and human rights activist in relation to the exercise of his legitimate right to freedom of opinion and expression. According to the information received, on 3 November 2015, Mr. Zaman Mehsud was shot dead by unknown gunmen while riding his motorbike in Tank, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Mr. Mehsud was a journalist and member of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, a non-governmental organization. It is reported that a Taliban commander claimed responsibility for the attack hours after it occurred. Mr. Mehsud is reportedly one of 50 journalists who have been killed in Pakistan since 2001. Reports indicate that only two of these cases have resulted in convictions against the perpetrators. Five of these murders, including Mr. Mehsud's killing, have occurred in 2015. Serious concern is expressed over the dangerous conditions journalists and human rights defenders encounter in Pakistan when exercising their legitimate rights to freedom of opinion and expression, and freedom of association.	
03/12/2015 JAL	KHM 6/2015 **Cambodia**	**Cambodia; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged physical harassment of two Parliamentarians of the main opposition Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP) in their legitimate and peaceful exercise of the right to freedom of association and the right to participate in political and public life. According to the information received, on 26 October 2015, Mr. Kong Saphea and Mr. Nhay Chamroeun were violently assaulted following a large-scale pro-Government protest outside Cambodia's National Assembly building in Phnom Penh involving heavy presence of law enforcement officers in civilian clothing. Mr. Saphea and Mr. Chamroeun were dragged out of their official vehicles and severely beaten by a group of masked men in the alleged presence of the police. As a result of the violent attack, the two Parliamentarians reported serious injuries. The home of Mr. Kem Sokha, the Vice-President of the opposition Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP) in Phnom Penh was also attacked by a group of several hundred protesters later in the day. The police reportedly took no effective action to stop violence.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
03/12/2015 JUA	IRN 23/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Torture;**	Alleged prosecution of teachers and teachers' organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the information received, Mr. Esmail Abdi, General Secretary of the Iranian Teachers' Trade Association (ITTA), was arrested in June 2015 and is currently being held in Evin Prison in Tehran on unknown charges. The whereabouts of Mr. Ramin Zandnia, a well-known and active ITTA member, and Ms. Pravin Mohammadi, a human rights activist, are unknown since their arrest on 15 October 2015 by Revolutionary guards. Mr. Rasoul Bodahi, a member of ITTA, is currently serving a three year prison sentence handed down to him while he was already serving a prison sentence after he had been arrested in September 2009. Mr. Abdholreza Ghanbari, a literature professor and unionist, was arrested on 4 January 2010 and sentenced to 15 years in prison; he remains imprisoned and in poor health. Mr. Ali Akbar Baghani, the Deputy Director of the ITTA, was sentenced to 5 years in prison and has been detained since his arrest in May 2015. Mr. Mohammad Reza Niknejad and Mr. Mehdi Bohlooli, both ITTA activists, were released on a high bail after their arrest on 31 August 2015; their trial is pending.	
03/12/2015 JUA	KWT 6/2015 **Kuwait**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention, initially incommunicado, torture and ill-treatment, including forced confessions, denial of access to adequate medical treatment and services, and religious intolerance, including at least two instances of denial of religious practice in detention, of 8 Kuwaiti citizens by Kuwaiti security forces. According to the information received, Mr. Hasan Al Attar, Mr. Jassim Mohamed Ghadanfari, Mr. Abdul Mohsen AlShatti, Mr. Hasan Ali Jamal, Mr. Mohamed Jasim al-Meraj, Mr. Hasan Abdulhadi Hajih, Mr. Mohammed al-Husaini, and Mr. Abdulla al-Husain were all arrested, separately, in August 2015, and transferred to the State Security detention centre where they were held incommunicado and allegedly tortured for several days. Following forced confessions, they were transferred to the Central Prison of Kuwait. Several of them were reportedly denied access to a lawyer.	17/12/2015 21/01/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
03/12/2015 JUA	PER 5/2015 **Peru**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alegaciones de atentados a la vida, amenazas de muerte y cargos judiciales contra un defensor de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 15 de septiembre de 2015, el periodista Sr. César Estrada Chuquilin habría sufrido un atentado después de haber participado en una inspección de un proyecto minero de la empresa Minera Yanacocha, en la región de Cajamarca, Perú. Posteriormente, el 26 de octubre de 2015, el Sr. Chuquilin habría recibido amenazas de muerte en relación con su documentación y activismo acerca del efecto medioambiental del mismo proyecto. El 31 de octubre de 2015, el defensor habría sido víctima de otro atentado. El 4 de noviembre, la esposa de Sr. Estrada Chuquilin recibió amenazas de muerte mientras que el Sr. Estrada Chuquilin asistió a una conferencia de defensores de derechos humanos en Dublín, Irlanda. Además, Sr. Chuquilin está enfrentando procesos judiciales acusado de secuestro que según el defensor, no tiene fundamento. El juicio está programado para enero de 2015.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
03/12/2015 JAL	VEN 15/2015 **Venezuela**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;**	Alegaciones sobre restricciones a la libertad de expresión y asociación en el marco del proceso electoral legislativo el 6 de Diciembre de 2015. Según la información recibida, el activista político Luis Díaz habría muerto de un disparo durante un evento de campaña electoral. Se reportan otros actos de intimidación y violencia durante eventos de esa naturaleza. Adicionalmente, se alega que la detención arbitraria de líderes políticos de la oposición tendría como efecto de restringir el debate democrático y las libertades públicas de sectores de la sociedad. Asimismo, se reporta la inhabilitación política de líderes de oposición, impedidos de postularse como candidatos, la cual no se basaría sobre decisión judicial o administrativa. Se reportan otros obstáculos que pondrían en duda la independencia e imparcialidad del Consejo Nacional Electoral, órgano rector y ejecutor de las elecciones. Se expresa preocupación por un ambiente pre electoral que parece no contar con las garantías necesarias en la satisfacción de las y libertades públicas de las víctimas. (Comunicaciones previas, ver: A/HRC/24/21, caso VEN 4/2013 del 16 de mayo 2013; A/HRC/27/72, caso VEN 1/2014 del 3 de marzo 2014; A/HRC/28/85, caso 5/2014 del 27 de junio 2014; A/HRC/28/85, caso VEN 6/2014 del 6 de agosto 2014; A/HRC/29/50, caso VEN 8/2014 del 22 de diciembre 2014; A/HRC/29/50, caso VEN 3/2015 del 23 de febrero 2015; A/HRC/30/27, caso VEN 6/2015 del 28 de mayo 2015 y caso VEN 13/2015 del 8 de noviembre 2015.	23/12/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
07/12/2015 JUA	BDI 7/2015 **Burundi**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec;**	Allégations de violations des droits à la liberté d'association et liberté d'opinion et expression de plusieurs associations ainsi que du directeur d'un journal indépendant au Burundi. Selon les informations reçues, les comptes bancaires de dix organisations non-gouvernementales auraient été gelés et une ordonnance ministérielle aurait ordonné la suspension de leurs activités. Un ordre d'extradition aurait été formulé contre M. Antoine Kaburahe en lien avec ses activités légitimes en tant que journaliste. Des préoccupations sont exprimées quant au fait que ces mesures cherchent à restreindre les activités légitimes des organisations de la société civile et des médias au Burundi. Des préoccupations sont exprimées quant au fait que ces atteintes au droit à la liberté d'association et au droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression auraient lieu dans un contexte de graves violations des droits de l'homme dont seraient responsables notamment les forces de sécurité burundaises, et pourraient faire partie d'une répression systématique de la société civile et des médias indépendants au Burundi. Cette situation pousserait un nombre croissant de défenseurs des droits de l'homme et de journalistes à fuir le pays.	
07/12/2015 JAL	OTH 10/2015 **Other**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged stigmatization and criminal proceedings against a civil society association and its members. According to the information received, on 17 April 2015, an online statement was made by the Committee of State Security (KGB) of the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova in which the human rights association, Promo-LEX, and its members were accused of being funded by western donors in order to destabilize the region of Transnistria, and to pose a direct threat to the security of the area. The statement also announced 'special investigation measures' against Promo-LEX, in preparation of criminal proceedings against the association and its members. On 7 May 2015, a second online statement was emitted by the KGB of the Transnistrian region, in which the Director of Promo-LEX, Mr. Ion Manole, was personally targeted and stigmatized. The communication was sent through the UN Resident Coordinator in the Republic of Moldova to the relevant authorities in the Transnistrian region and the same communication was sent to the Republic of Moldova, see below, case no. MDA 5/2015.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
07/12/2015 JAL	OTH 11/2015 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Hazardous substances and wastes; Health; Indigenous peoples; Water and Sanitation;**	Letter to BHP Billiton Ltd on alleged detrimental human rights impacts caused by the collapse of an ore tailing waste dam in Bento Rodrigues, a district of Mariana municipality in Minas Gerais state, Brazil, belonging to Samarco Mining S.A., a joint venture between Vale S.A. and BHP Billiton Brazil Ltd. According to the information received, 50 million cubic metres of iron ore waste washed away the Bento Rodrigues district of 600 inhabitants and the 'mud wave' penetrated the whole extension of the Doce river and the sea beyond the estuary, affecting the entire ecosystem of the region in its downstream path of 850 km towards the sea. Around 3 million people are estimated to be affected. Studies have shown the toxicity of the wastes, with high levels of hazardous substances such as arsenic, barium, lead, manganese, copper, iron, nickel, zinc, antimony, chrome, cobalt, vanadium, phosphor and aluminium reported. Most cities in the flood path have had water cuts, since their main water source is the Doce River and the water is untreatable for human consumption due to the large presence of suspended solids and heavy metals. It is reported that 11 bodies have been found and 12 persons are missing. Hospitals have also received patients displaying symptoms of intoxication by heavy metals. Similar communications were sent to Samarco Mining and Vale, see below, case nos. OTH 12/2015 and 13/2015.	10/12/2015 14/01/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
07/12/2015 JAL	OTH 12/2015 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Hazardous substances and wastes; Health; Indigenous peoples; Water and Sanitation;**	Letter to Samarco Mining S.A. on alleged detrimental human rights impacts caused by the collapse of an ore tailing waste dam in Bento Rodrigues, a district of Mariana municipality in Minas Gerais state, Brazil, belonging to Samarco Mining S.A., a joint venture between Vale S.A. and BHP Billiton Brazil Ltd. According to the information received, 50 million cubic metres of iron ore waste washed away the Bento Rodrigues district of 600 inhabitants and the 'mud wave' penetrated the whole extension of the Doce river and the sea beyond the estuary, affecting the entire ecosystem of the region in its downstream path of 850 km towards the sea. Around 3 million people are estimated to be affected. Studies have shown the toxicity of the wastes, with high levels of hazardous substances such as arsenic, barium, lead, manganese, copper, iron, nickel, zinc, antimony, chrome, cobalt, vanadium, phosphor and aluminium reported. Most cities in the flood path have had water cuts, since their main water source is the Doce River and the water is untreatable for human consumption due to the large presence of suspended solids and heavy metals. It is reported that 11 bodies have been found and 12 persons are missing. Hospitals have also received patients displaying symptoms of intoxication by heavy metals. Similar communications were sent to BHP Billiton Ltd, see above, case no. OTH 11/2015, and to Vale S.A , see below, case no. OTH 13/2015.	14/01/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
07/12/2015 JAL	OTH 13/2015 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Hazardous substances and wastes; Health; Indigenous peoples; Water and Sanitation;**	Letter to Vale S.A on alleged detrimental human rights impacts caused by the collapse of an ore tailing waste dam in Bento Rodrigues, a district of Mariana municipality in Minas Gerais state, Brazil, belonging to Samarco Mining S.A., a joint venture between Vale S.A. and BHP Billiton Brazil Ltd. According to the information received, 50 million cubic metres of iron ore waste washed away the Bento Rodrigues district of 600 inhabitants and the 'mud wave' penetrated the whole extension of the Doce river and the sea beyond the estuary, affecting the entire ecosystem of the region in its downstream path of 850 km towards the sea. Around 3 million people are estimated to be affected. Studies have shown the toxicity of the wastes, with high levels of hazardous substances such as arsenic, barium, lead, manganese, copper, iron, nickel, zinc, antimony, chrome, cobalt, vanadium, phosphor and aluminium reported. Most cities in the flood path have had water cuts, since their main water source is the Doce River and the water is untreatable for human consumption due to the large presence of suspended solids and heavy metals. It is reported that 11 bodies have been found and 12 persons are missing. Hospitals have also received patients displaying symptoms of intoxication by heavy metals. Similar communications were sent to BHP Billiton Ltd and Samarco Mining S.A., see above, case nos. OTH 11/2015 and OTH 12/2015.	23/12/2015
07/12/2015 JAL	MDA 5/2015 **Republic of Moldova**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged stigmatization and criminal proceedings against a civil society association and its members. According to the information received, on 17 April 2015, an online statement was made by the Committee of State Security (KGB) of the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova in which the human rights association, Promo-LEX, and its members were accused of being funded by western donors in order to destabilize the region of Transnistria, and to pose a direct threat to the security of area. The statement also announced 'special investigation measures' against Promo-LEX, in preparation of criminal proceedings against the association and its members. On 7 May 2015, a second online statement was emitted by the KGB of the Transnistrian region, in which the Director of Promo-LEX, Mr. Ion Manole, was personally targeted and stigmatized. The same case was sent to the relevant authorities in the Transnistrian region, see above, case no. OTH 10/2015.	21/01/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
08/12/2015 JUA	IDN 10/2015 **Indonesia**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Allegations of arrest, detention and potential deportation of a human rights defender following a request from the authorities of the United Arab Emirates. According to the information received, on 2 October 2015, Mr. Abdulrahman Khalifa Salem Binsobeih, an Emirati citizen, was arrested in Batam, Indonesia, on allegations of illegal residence. He was subsequently detained in the Police Office of the District of Batam. Immediately following his arrest, a request was made by the Emirati Embassy in Indonesia for Mr. Binsobeih to be handed over to Emirati authorities in order for him to be extradited to the United Arab Emirates, where, in 2013, Mr. Binsobeih was sentenced in absentia to 10 years' imprisonment for charges originating in his membership of Al Islah, a human rights organization. This request was rejected. However, it is alleged that Emirati authorities and intelligence services continue efforts to negotiate his extradition. Mr. Binsobeih was the subject of three previous communications dated 7 November 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. ARE 5/2013; 6 August 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. ARE 4/2013; and 16 April 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. ARE 1/2013.	

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08/12/2015 JUA	ISR 9/2015 **Israel**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; OPT; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged obstruction of the work of, and intimidation against, Palestinian human rights defenders. According to the information received, in September, October and November 2015, Israeli authorities carried out several acts against Youth Against Settlements, a Palestinian human rights organization, and its members, in relation to their work in documenting human rights violations in Hebron, Occupied Palestinian Territory. These acts included intimidation and death threats, arbitrary detention, a 24 hour take-over and raid on the premises of the organization, and seizing of its cameras and other equipment. In addition, Israeli authorities reportedly failed to intervene against threats and harassment by settlers against the human rights defenders. Concerns are raised about violations relating to the rights to life, liberty and security, the right of persons deprived of their liberty to be treated with dignity, the protection against arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, home and correspondence, the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to peaceful assembly. Youth Against Settlements and its members have been the subject of two previous communications sent on 3 August 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. ISR 7/2013, and on 28 May 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. ISR 3/2014.	
08/12/2015 AL	TUN 3/2015 **Tunisie**	**Freedom of religion;**	Allégation de suspensions multiples d'une hôtesse de l'air à Tunisair pour avoir porté son voile au travail. Selon les informations reçues, Madame Nebiha Jallouli, en sa qualité de Chef de Cabine, a été suspendue par le commandant de bord qui a refusé qu'elle assure sa mission en raison de son voile. Le 10 septembre 2015, Mme Jallouli a déposé une plainte contre Tunisair devant le Tribunal Administratif. La section de l'emploi du Tribunal administratif a délivré un jugement en référé, le 19 septembre 2015, faisant injonction à Tunisair de permette à Mme Jallouli de reprendre ses fonctions, et de lui verser toutes ses rémunérations et indemnités. Tunisair continuerait, cependant, et malgré cette décision de justice, à exclure Mme Jallouli des plannings des vols et continuerait à bloquer son salaire. Le 29 octobre 2015, Mme Jallouli a été entendue par le conseil de discipline au sujet du port du voile. Elle risquerait, selon ses dires, d'être suspendue pour une durée d'un mois, comme sanction disciplinaire.	11/04/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
09/12/2015 JAL	COG 2/2015 **Congo (Republic of the)**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;**	Allégations d'arrestations d'opposants politiques, de restrictions indues du droit de réunion pacifique et d'usage excessif de la force dans le cadre de plusieurs manifestations, en majorité pacifiques, contre le référendum constitutionnel du 25 octobre 2015 proposé par le président congolais actuel. Selon les informations reçues, le 20 et 21 octobre, plusieurs manifestations organisées pour protester contre la tenue du référendum constitutionnel du 25 octobre dans différentes villes du Congo ont été réprimées de façon brutale et disproportionnée par les forces de l'ordre. Plusieurs affrontements ont alors éclaté entre les forces de l'ordre et certains des manifestants, engendrant la mort de trois personnes à Brazzaville et d'au moins deux personnes à Pointe Noire. De plus, le 21 octobre, six dirigeants de l'opposition, M. Clément Mierassa, M. Emmanuel Boungouandza, M. Guy-Romain Akifoussia, M. Pastere Kitemoso, Mme Marion Mabzimba et M. Henri Doukoulou ont été arrêtés puis libérés alors qu'ils devaient participer à une conférence de presse au siège de l'Union panafricaine pour la démocratie et la République du Congo.	11/12/2015 08/02/2016 02/03/2016 04/04/2016
10/12/2015 JAL	COD 5/2015 **Democratic Republic of the Congo**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Allégations de violations du droit à la vie. Selon les informations reçues, entre le 15 novembre 2013 et le 15 février 2014, dans le cadre de l'Opération Likofi menées à Kinshasa, la Police nationale congolaise (PNC) serait responsable de graves violations des droits de l'homme y compris des exécutions sommaires et extrajudiciaires, et des disparitions forcées. Au moins 41 personnes- notamment des jeunes soupçonnés d'appartenir à des bandes armées - ont été exécutées ou sont portées disparues suite à leur arrestation sans mandat. Mise à part la condamnation par le Tribunal militaire de Garnisson du directeur de la Police de Masina à10 ans de travaux forcés aucun progrès significatif n'a été enregistré dans le cadre des enquêtes sur ces allégations. En janvier 2015, la police aurait sévèrement réprimé les manifestations organisées contre une réforme de la loi électorale congolaise. Des opposants politiques et des défenseurs des droits de l'homme ont été réprimés et arrêtés, en négation flagrante de leur liberté d'expression et de réunion. Des exécutions sommaires et extrajudiciaires ont été également rapportées. Le 19 mars 2015, un charnier qui pourrait contenir les corps des victimes des récents évènements a été découvert à Maluku (Kinshasa).	29/01/2016 11/02/2016 02/03/2016

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10/12/2015 JAL	ECU 6/2015 **Ecuador**	**Environment; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;**	Alegaciones sobre actos de violencia física y verbal y actos de intimidación contra mujeres defensoras de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 20 de octubre de 2015, Lina Solano, Maria Herlinda Gutama, Georgina Gutama, Elsa Urgilés, Nancy Gutama, Etelvina Misacango, Maria Mercedes Gutama y Maria Ángeles Gutama habrían participado en una manifestación pacífica en contra del proyecto minero 'Rio Blanco' cuando policías y agentes de seguridad publica las habrían agredido de manera física y verbal y las habrían retenido por más de dos horas. Agentes de seguridad pública las habrían amenazado con detenerlas diciendo que estaban fichadas. Se expresa grave preocupación por estas alegaciones que restringirían indebidamente sus derechos a la libertad de expresión y de la reunión pacífica y sus actividades en la promoción de los derechos humanos.	20/04/2016
10/12/2015 JAL	IND 15/2015 **India**	**Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged arrest and detention of a folk singer and activist, on charges of sedition for the lyrics of two of his recently released songs criticizing the Tamil Nadu state government and Chief Minister. According to the information received, Mr. S. Sivadas, also known by his stage name Kovan, was arrested in the night of 30 October 2015 at his home. The legal procedure for his arrest was not respected and a Habeas Corpus had to be filed by his lawyer. Mr. Kovan was released on bail on 16 November 2015. He has reportedly been charged with sedition, even though not yet formally, and is awaiting trial. Concern is raised that his arrest and detention may be related to his legitimate exercise of his rights to freedom of opinion and expression in the form of art, to take part in cultural life, and to the freedom indispensable for creative activities, as well as his work as a human rights defender.	

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10/12/2015 JAL	MNE 2/2015 **Montenegro**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;**	Alleged situation of intimidation and violence against journalists and media outlets in Montenegro. According to the information received, in May 2015, the car of journalist, Ms. Zorica Bulatovic, was attacked; in October 2015, Ms. Marijana Bojanic, a journalist, received two death threats against her and her children; journalist, Ms. Ivana Drobnjak, was physically attacked and her offices stoned; and journalists, Mr. Gojko Raicevic and Mr. Dražen Živkovic were arrested and Mr. Raicevic was beaten by the police on two occasions. Also in October 2015, the investigation into an attack carried out against Mr. Tufik Softic in 2007 was dropped. Grave concern is expressed at the reported intimidation and violence against journalists and media outlets, as well as the culture of impunity in such cases, also reported by the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression after his country visit in 2013 (see A/HRC/26/30/Add.1).	16/01/2016
10/12/2015 JAL	UZB 3/2015 **Uzbekistan**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Allegations of arrest, beatings, judicial investigation and harassment against human rights defender. According to the information received, on 20 September 2015, Mr. Dmitry Tikhonov was arrested in Angren City, in the Tashkent region of Uzbekistan, whilst documenting enforced cotton picking in the region. He was brought to the Criminal Investigation Unit of the city police station and allegedly beaten and threatened before being released five hours later, after having been forced to sign a statement denying any police wrongdoing. On 19 October 2015, he was informed that a criminal investigation had been opened against him, following a complaint of disorderly conduct made by three regional representatives involved in the organisation of citizens for cotton picking. On 20 October 2015, his office was burnt down in a suspected act of arson. In the fire, extensive technical equipment documenting human rights violations, in particular the policy of forced recruitment for cotton picking was lost.	12/02/2016

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11/12/2015 AL	KOR 4/2015 **Republic of Korea**	**Freedom of religion;**	Alleged imprisonment of conscientious objectors in South Korea. According to the information received, at least 600 conscientious objectors are currently in prison in South Korea for refusing to undergo compulsory military service. The Military Service Act establishes a compulsory military service for all males aged between 18 and 35, which lasts between 21 and 24 months. Contrary to recommendations made by the United Nations Human Rights Committee and the South Korean National Human Rights Commission, South Korea does not offer an alternative civil service to compulsory military service, and the refusal to undertake the service is punished with up to three years' imprisonment and lifetime exclusion from public employment.	24/02/2016
11/12/2015 JUA	SAU 11/2015 **Saudi Arabia**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Allegations of arbitrary convictions and sentences of two bloggers and human rights defenders, including corporal punishment. According to the information received, in 2014, Mr. Raef Badawi and Mr. Milif bin Daham al Shammari were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and 1000 lashes, and two years' imprisonment and 200 lashes, respectively. Both sentences were upheld on appeal. The individuals remain in detention and may be publicly flogged at any time. Mr. Badawi was the subject of five previous communications sent on 12 July 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. SAU 9/2012; 31 January 2014, see A/HRC/26/21, case no. SAU 2/2014; 31 October 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. SAU 13/2014; 22 January 2015, case no. SAU 1/2015, see A/HRC/29/50; and 12 June 2015, see A/HRC/31/79, case no. SAU 3/2015. Mr. Badawi was also the subject of Working Group on Arbitrary Detention Opinion No. 38/2015 issued on 4 September 2015, see A/HRC/WGAD/2015/38. Mr. Al Shammari was the subject of five previous communications sent on 1 March 2012, see A/HRC/20/30, case no. SAU 6/2012; 3 May 2012, see A/HRC/21/49, case no. SAU 7/2012; 12 July 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. SAU 9/2012; 12 September 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. SAU 8/2013; and 8 December 2014, see A/HRC/29/50, case no. SAU 14/2014.	

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14/12/2015 JUA	BHR 10/2015 **Bahrain**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest, detention, charges and prosecution, and in some cases torture and ill-treatment, of ten individuals, including human rights defenders and one child, for the exercise of their right to freedom of expression. According to the information received, since 2013, ten individuals, namely Messrs. Ebrahim Karimi, Husain Ali Isa Mahdi, Ammar al Abid, Mahmood Tarish, Mohsen Abd-Ali, Hasan Abd-Ali, Nader Ebrahim Abdul-Imam, Nabeel Rajab, Ali Ebrahim al Heli and Ali al Shofa, were convicted and charged with criminal offences for exercising their right to freedom of expression. Reportedly, cyberspace regulatory measures disproportionately violate the right to freedom of expression and opinion. Mr. Rajab was the subject of ten communications sent on 6 October 2004, case no. BHR 6/2004; 25 July 2005, case no. BHR 3/2005; 5 March 2010, case no. 1/2010; 22 March 2011, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. BHR 4/2011; 16 June 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. BHR 12/2011; 9 September 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. 18/2011; 24 July 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case. no. BHR 6/2012; 23 May 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. BHR 3/2013; 14 October 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. BHR 13/2014; and 15 April 2015, see A/HRC/30/27, case no. BHR 2/2015. Mr. Rajab was the subject of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention Opinion No. 12/2013, see A/HRC/WGAD/2013/12.	18/01/2016

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14/12/2015 AL	PAK 13/2015 **Pakistan**	**Freedom of expression;**	Letter expressing concerns relating to the draft "Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act" (hereinafter the "draft Cyber-Crime Bill"), which allegedly contains various provisions that could unduly restrict the right to freedom of expression in Pakistan. According to the information received, the draft Cyber-Crime Bill includes overly broad provisions that lack sufficiently clear definitions, in particular sections 3, 4 and 10 of the draft Bill that use overly broad terms, permitting authorities to criminalize online expression and to gain access to Internet data without any judicial control. Concerns are expressed at the Bill, which , if adopted in its current form, could criminalize a legitimate exercise of the right to freedom of expression and access to information. The draft legislation could result in significant censorship of and self-censorship by the media, especially those critical of the Government and investigative journalism, and could also seriously deter whistleblowers who, by definition, reveal information of general interest by transmitting data they are not authorized to access, copy or transmit.	15/01/2016
14/12/2015 JAL	SEN 1/2015 **Senegal**	**Arbitrary detention; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allégations concernant l'arrestation et la détention arbitraire de sept individus et leur condamnation pour des relations sexuelles entre adultes consentants du même sexe. Selon les informations reçues, le 21 juillet 2015 sept jeunes hommes ont été arrêtés lors d'une opération de police qui s'est déroulée sans présentation d'un mandat de perquisition ou d'un mandat d'arrêt. Ils ont été condamnés à six mois de prison immédiats et 18 mois additionnels avec sursis en application de l'article 319 du Code Pénal qui interdit les actes soi-disant « contre nature » entre personnes de même sexe, ce qui pose des préoccupations en matière de la non-discrimination, de respect de la vie privée et d'égalité devant la loi. Des préservatifs et des lubrifiants trouvés dans l'appartement de l'arrestation ont constitué la preuve principale qui a mené à la condamnation, ce qui pose également des préoccupations quant à l'impact que ce verdict pourrait avoir sur les efforts menés dans la lutte contre le VIH-Sida visant à promouvoir l'utilisation de préservatifs. L'avocat des sept jeunes hommes n'ayant pas été notifié de la décision de la cour, il n'aurait pas pu faire recours en appel.	15/12/2015 08/02/2016

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15/12/2015 JUA	FIN 1/2015 **Finland**	**Environment; Indigenous peoples;**	Alleged lack of meaningful and effective public participation during the drafting phase of new legislation to regulate the Finnish Forest and Parks Enterprise (Metsähallitus), which regulates the management of State owned lands. Alleged lack of recognition of the Sami and their rights as an indigenous people, notably their right to free, prior and informed consent and to enjoy their own culture and the right to their lands and resources, in the proposed new law. According to the information received, the Sami Parliament has been unable to participate in the law-making process and the most recent draft does not include articles safeguarding the rights of the Sami as an indigenous people. Serious concerns are expressed, inter alia, that the business operations of the proposed company will lead to increased deforestation and mining activities in the Sami Homeland region and to further fragmentation and destruction of the Sami people's traditional herding, hunting and fishing grounds resulting in an imminent threat to the Sami people and their traditional livelihoods and other land-based cultural activities.	22/12/2015
15/12/2015 JUA	IND 16/2015 **India**	**Food; Health; Unilateral coercive measures; Water and Sanitation;**	Alleged blockage at the Nepal-India border of vessels carrying essential goods resulting in a lack of basic supplies and services, including food, fuel, water and sanitation, and medical supplies and services available to the people of Nepal. According to the information received, on 20 September 2015, Nepal promulgated a new constitution, the adoption of which eventually resulted in a blockage at the border with India. On 24 September 2015, vehicles carrying essential supplies were prevented from entering Nepal. A lack of medical supplies combined with water shortages have reportedly reduced the availability of certain medical procedures, while the shortage of other vital supplies such as food and fuel had a detrimental impact on the health of persons in situation of vulnerability, school closures, and deforestation for use as fuel. As a consequence of this blockage and due to Nepal's heavy reliance on the border trade and transactions the country risks facing a humanitarian crisis.	28/12/2015

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16/12/2015 JAL	MYS 4/2015 **Malaysia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of charges brought against a woman human rights defender for her role in organizing peaceful protests. According to the information received, on 29 July 2015, the announcement of a peaceful rally was made by BERSIH 2.0, a coalition of Malaysian non-governmental organizations. The rally was set to take place on 29 and 30 August 2015. In advance of its occurrence, Ms. Maria Chin Abdullah, chairperson of BERSIH 2.0, met twice with the local police to discuss the rally and to present them with a formal notification. On 29 and 30 August 2015, the rally took place in several cities in Malaysia. On 1 September 2015, Ms. Abdullah was questioned, along with several other BERSIH 2.0 members. On 3 November 2015, Ms. Abdullah was charged under the Peaceful Assembly Act, 2012, for failing to inform the police of the rally. Her trial was set to begin on 11 December 2015. Members of BERSIH 2.0 were the subjects of previous communications sent on 6 July 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no MYS 6/2011; 28 July 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. MYS 7/2011; 16 May 2012, see A/HRC/21/49, case no. MYS 3/2012; and 1 June 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. MYS 4/2012.	
17/12/2015 JAL	AFG 3/2015 **Afghanistan**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Terrorism;**	Allegations concerning a landmine attack against members of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC). According to the information received, on 26 October 2015, at approximately 8 a.m. Afghan time, a minibus carrying eight staff members of the AIHRC's regional office in Nangerhar Province was attacked using a remote-controlled improvised explosive device while traveling through the city of Jalalabad. Two male staff were immediately killed in the attack and one female staff was seriously wounded. The other staff members suffered minor injuries.	

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17/12/2015 JUA	EGY 17/2015 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention and torture of a peaceful protestor and human rights defender. According to the information received, on 25 January 2014, Mr. Mahmoud Mohamed Ahmed Hussein was arrested by police at El-Marg checkpoint in Cairo. He was 18 years old at the time. Mr. Hussein was reportedly arrested for wearing a scarf with symbol associated with the opposition and a t-shirt with anti-torture slogans. He was reportedly interrogated that same day, handcuffed and blindfolded, and subjected to torture. It is alleged that Mr. Hussein was coerced through torture to confess various crimes. He was then brought to a prison in Cairo and remains in detention to this date. Mr. Hussein has been held in custody for nearly two years, and is yet to be charged with any crime. His trial date has been delayed at least 20 times, the last time on 17 November 2015 when his detention was prolonged for an additional period of 45 days. He has undergone numerous 45-day pre-trial detention renewals and is rarely permitted to attend these hearings.	02/02/2016
17/12/2015 AL	IRN 24/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Discrimination against women;**	Follow-up letter following the Government's response to communication IRN 15/2015 about allegations of discriminatory legal provisions against women in marital status matters. The Working Group thanks the additional information provided by the Government on the integration of gender equality in some aspects of women's marital status. It requests additional specific details on the measures taken to advance reform of marital status legislation, including a reform of the Iranian Civil Code. Communication IRN 15/2015 was sent on 24 August 2015, see A/HRC/31/79.	14/04/2016

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17/12/2015 JAL	KWT 7/2015 **Kuwait**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations regarding the sentencing of a Kuwaiti human rights defender and steps taken towards revoking his citizenship. According to the information received, on 9 April 2013, Mr. Abdullah Fairouz Abdullah Abd al-Kareem, a human rights defender and journalist, was arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department of Kuwait on charges of insulting the judiciary in relation to statements he had made on social media critical of the Kuwaiti courts. He was subsequently detained for seven days before being released on 15 April 2013 upon payment of 200 Kuwait Dinars (approximately 658 USD). On 4 November 2013, Mr. Al-Kareem was again arrested, this time by State security officials and on the basis of statements made on social media relating to the Emir. It is reported that he was beaten during his arrest. On 9 January 2014, Mr. Al-Kareem was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and subsequent deportation from Kuwait. He is currently serving his sentence in the Central Jail in Kuwait and processes for the revocation of his citizenship have reportedly been initiated.	11/02/2016
17/12/2015 JAL	SLE 2/2015 **Sierra Leone**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of systemic judicial harassment of land rights defenders. According to the information received, on 16 October 2013, six members of the Malen Land Owners and Users Association (MALOA) were arrested and detained on charges allegedly based on their land rights advocacy in opposition to the activities of the palm-oil company Socfin Agricultural Company Sierra Leone Ltd (SAC), a subsidiary of the Belgian-based Socfin Group. They were released on 24 October 2013 and their trial before the High Court began a year later, on 20 October 2014. The latest hearing in their case took place on 4 November 2015. Two other MALOA members and nine MALOA supporters were arrested between 28 January and 26 February 2014 on similar charges and are also standing trial. Their next court date is set for 20 November 2015. On 8 September 2015, seven additional MALOA members were arrested on similar charges, before being released on 10 September 2015 pending trial, after having posted bail.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
18/12/2015 UA	PAK 14/2015 **Pakistan**	**Summary executions;**	Alleged violation of the right to life. According to the information received, in 1993, Mr. Muhammad Anwar, a Pakistani national, was arrested by police in Vehari district for murder. Mr. Anwar was reportedly below the age of 18 at the time of his conviction. After a 5-year trial, he was sentenced to death in June 1998 despite evidence of his juvenility during the time of the offence. He is being held in District Jail Vehari and is scheduled to be executed on 19 December 2015. Serious concern is expressed regarding, among others, the imminent execution of Mr. Anwar who was a minor at the time of the alleged crime.	
21/12/2015 JUA	KHM 7/2015 **Cambodia**	**Cambodia; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention, and lack of due process guarantees and fair trial, of members of the opposition parties Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP) and Sam Rainsy Party (SRP- which later merged into CNRP). According to the information received, seven CNRP members of Parliament, Ms. Mu Sochua and Messrs. Men Sothavrin, Hor Vann, Keo Phirum, Real Khmerin, Nut Romduol and Long Ry, and three CNRP members and activists, Messrs. Yon Kimhour, Roeun Chetra, and Yea Thong, are currently under investigation in relation to a protest held on 15 July 2014 in Freedom Park, Phnom Penh, that turned violent. The seven members of Parliament were released on bail on 22 July 2014. The three activists were arrested one year after the protest, on 4 August 2015, and remain in pre-trial detention since. 11 other CNRP members and activists - Messrs. Oeur Narith, Khin Chamreun, Meach Sovannara, San Kimheng, Neang Sokhun, San Seihak, An Pakthorm, Ouk Pich Samnang, Ke Khim, Sum Puthy, and Tep Narin – were all charged and convicted in relation to the same incident on 15 July 2015 and are currently serving their sentences. Separately, Mr. Hong Sok Hour, a Senator for SRP, is currently under investigation for a post he made on Facebook. Aside from reported irregularities observed in his trial, Mr. Hong Sok Hour has been denied his right to adequate and non-discriminatory medical attention and care for his existing medical conditions. LICADHO, a human rights organization, has been hindered from conducting medical examinations at the detention facility. Lastly, Mr. Sam Rainsy, the leader of the CNRP has had his parliamentary status and immunity arbitrarily removed on the basis of a conviction dating back to 2011.	14/01/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
21/12/2015 JAL	SLE 3/2015 **Sierra Leone**	**Discrimination against women; Health; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged governmental policy statement that is discriminatory against pregnant girls and young women. According to the information received, on 2 April 2015, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology published a policy statement formally indicating that girls who were pregnant would not be allowed to attend school and sit exams during their pregnancy. This policy statement entered into force immediately. Grave concern is expressed as this policy seems to be based on misguided, discriminatory and stigmatizing attitudes, beliefs and stereotypes as well as perpetuating gender inequality and violating young women and girls' rights to education, economic opportunities, health, including reproductive health, privacy, and physical and psychological integrity and dignity.	
22/12/2015 JUA	DZA 3/2015 **Algérie**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allégations de détention arbitraire et harcèlement judiciaire d'un journaliste et défenseur des droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues, le 2 octobre 2015, M. Hassan Bouras aurait été arrêté à son domicile par 29 agents de la Brigade de recherche et d'intervention. Du matériel informatique appartenant à M. Bouras, mais également à des membres de sa famille, aurait été confisqué. Le 4 octobre, M. Bouras aurait été présenté devant le procureur de la municipalité d'El Bayadh accusé d' « outrage à corps constitué » et « incitation à des citoyens à s'armer contre l'autorité de l'Etat ». M. Bouras reste toujours en détention en attendant l'enquête et la date de son procès. Des préoccupations sont exprimées au sujet de la détention de M. Bouras qui serait liée à ses activités de journaliste dénonçant la situation des droits de l'homme dans le pays. M. Bouras a fait l'objet de condamnation de prison et amendes pour avoir publié des articles sur la corruption et la pauvreté en Algérie dans le passé.	22/03/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
22/12/2015 JAL	KGZ 4/2015 **Kyrgyz Republic**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged ban imposed against a human rights defender from entering the Kyrgyz Republic. According to the information received, on 2 December 2015, Ms. Mihra Rittmann, director of the Bishkek office of Human Rights Watch, was refused entry into the Kyrgyz Republic by immigration officials at Manas International Airport, Bishkek. She learnt that she had been declared "persona non grata" and was being accused of violating the Kyrgyz Republic's migration law. She was placed on a flight out of the Kyrgyz Republic on the same day. Serious concern is expressed that the action taken against Ms. Rittman is directly connected to her human rights work and role as Director of the Bishkek office of Human Rights Watch. Ms. Rittman was the subject of a previous communication sent on 30 July 2015, see A/HRC/31/79, case no. KGZ 2/2015.	
22/12/2015 JAL	SRB 3/2015 **Serbia**	**Disappearances; Sale of children;**	Alleged shortcomings of the "draft law on determining the facts on the position of newborn infants suspected to have disappeared in maternity hospitals in the Republic of Serbia" to adequately secure the establishment of a mechanism aimed at providing individual redress to all parents of infants who have disappeared from maternity wards in Serbia. According to the information received, on 26 March 2013 the European Court of Human Rights found Serbia in violation of the European Convention on Human Rights in the lead case of Zorica Jovanovic v. Serbia, and held that Serbia "must […], take all appropriate measures, preferably by means of a lex specialis […] to secure the establishment of a mechanism aimed at providing individual redress to all parents in a situation such as, or sufficiently similar to, the applicant's". In July 2015, a draft law was reportedly circulated to a number of concerned civil society organizations by the Ministry of Justice of Serbia, yet a number of concerns have been raised regarding the content of the draft legislation, as well as the process by which it was drafted.	

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22/12/2015 JAL	GBR 4/2015 **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegedly a number of provisions contained in a draft bill unduly interfere with the rights to privacy and freedom of opinion and expression, both within and outside the United Kingdom. According to the information received, on 4 November 2015, the draft "Investigatory Powers Bill" was introduced in Parliament. The draft bill allegedly contains provisions governing the authorisation of warrants to identify "journalistic sources", warrants for mass surveillance and notices for the retention of data by telecommunications operators. Serious concern is expressed about the specific provisions of the draft Bill that provide for overly broad exceptions of the right to privacy and freedom of expression without independent oversight and the lack of sufficiently clear definitions.	17/02/2016 10/03/2016
22/12/2015 JUA	UZB 4/2015 **Uzbekistan**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, incommunicado detention and charging of a human rights defender and journalist. According to the information received, on 16 November 2015, the home of Mr. Uktam Pardayev, Chairperson of the Independent Human Rights Society in Uzbekistan (IHRSU), in Dzhizakh, was searched by police officers, resulting in the confiscation of his electronic equipment. He was subsequently arrested and detained at the temporary detention facility at Dustlik district police station. On 18 November 2015, he was charged with fraud and bribery, under articles 168 and 211 of the Criminal Code. The charges, which carry a potential 10 year prison sentence, were brought in relation to testimonies from nine individuals alleging that Mr. Pardayev had defrauded them of money. Mr. Pardayev was reportedly detained incommunicado for four days before being given access to his lawyer on 20 November 2015. He is currently detained in the Department of Internal Affairs in Dustlik. It is alleged that his family members have not been permitted to contact him by any means.	21/01/2016

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23/12/2015 JAL	CHN 13/2015 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged sentencing of a human rights defender. According to the information received, on 27 November 2015, Mr. Yang Maodong, also known by his pen name Guo Feixiong, a human rights defender and pro-democracy activist, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment by the Tianhe District People's Court in Guangzhou on charges of "gathering crowds to disturb social order" and "picking quarrels and provoking trouble". Serious concern is expressed that the reported reason for his arrest, detention and sentencing might be related to his legitimate work as a human rights defender and to the exercise of his right to freedom of expression. Mr. Maodong was the subject of six previous communications sent on 6 March 2006, case no. CHN 8/2006; 19 October 2006, A/case no. CHN 39/2006; 1 December 2006, case no. CHN 40/2006, see HRC/4/37/Add.1; 30 November 2007, see A/HRC/7/28/Add.1 case no. CHN 42/2007; 22 August 2013, see A/HCR/25/74, case no. CHN 9/2013; and 7 August 2015, see A/HRC/31/79, case no. CHN 8/2015.	10/02/2016
23/12/2015 JUA	ISR 10/2015 **Israel**	**Arbitrary detention; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; OPT; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of a human rights defender and two of his colleagues. According to the information received, on 7 September 2015, Israeli soldiers arrested Mr. Judeh Deeb Ibrahim Jamal at his apartment in East Jerusalem, Occupied Palestinian Territory, without an arrest warrant. On the same day, two of his colleagues, Ms. Najwan Odeh and Mr. Fadi Mansra, were also arrested. Mr. Jamal, who had been working as the Acting Director of Qatar Charity in its Ramallah office since March 2011, was held in solitary confinement between 7 September and 10 October 2015. During this period of time, he was also deprived of access to a doctor or medicine as well as denied the right to consult a lawyer and to contact his family. The lawyer of Mr. Jamal had no access to the case file and evidence until 12 October 2015 when the Israeli military prosecutor formally issued a list of charges against Mr. Jamal. Since his arrest, Mr. Jamal has been held in military detention and his family has not been allowed to visit him to date.	

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24/12/2015 UA	ISR 11/2015 **Israel**	**Torture;**	Alleged imminent refoulement/return of a Palestinian citizen to Gaza where he is at high risk of torture and ill-treatment. According to the information received, Mr. X, who is currently detained in Israel, will likely be returned to Gaza, where he faces a high risk of torture and ill-treatment due to his former collaboration with Israeli Intelligence organizations.	
24/12/2015 JAL	PHL 6/2015 **Philippines**	**Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Alleged killing of three activists, and attempted killing and filing of charges against a human rights defender. According to the information received, from 10 to 12 June 2015, Ms. Aida Seisa, a human rights defender and the spokesperson of Paquibato District Peasant Alliance, led a fact finding mission into allegations of human rights violations committed by members of the 69th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army (69th IBPA) in communities in the Paquibato District of Davao City, Mindanao. On 12 June 2015, Ms. Seisa was made aware that charges of murder and frustrated murder had been filed against her by members of the 69th IBPA. The allegations were made in connection to a skirmish between the 69th IBPA and members of the New People's Army, an insurgent group, on 6 May 2015. In the night of 13 June 2015, the home of Ms. Seisa was fired upon by members of the 69th IBPA, resulting in the killings of Mr. Datu Ruben Laydan Enlog Jr., a tribal chieftain, Mr. Randy Lavarcon Carnasa, a village leader, and Mr. Oligario Quimbo, a farmer and activist, who had been in attendance at her home. Ms. Seisa was able to escape unharmed, along with her family, however, the case filed against her remains pending.	

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24/12/2015 JUA	SAU 12/2015 **Saudi Arabia**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged violations of the rights to life, liberty and security of the person, and fair trial, as well as the right to be free from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. According to the information received, on 24 February 2007, Mr. Ali Agirdas, a Turkish national, was arrested for drug smuggling in Saudi Arabia. In 2008, he was convicted and sentenced to death by a General Court in Riyadh following a reportedly unfair trial. After the exhaustion of all local remedies, he was executed in Riyadh on 20 November 2014. Despite repeated requests from his family, the Saudi authorities have failed to return the body to his family for burial. Concerns are raised that the body of Mr. Agirdas was not returned to his family after his execution in 2014 and that the death penalty may have been carried out against him following judicial proceedings that do not appear to have fulfilled the most stringent guarantees of fair trial and due process.	
24/12/2015 UA	TUR 5/2015 **Turkey**	**Summary executions;**	Alleged killings in the context of violent clashes between security forces and armed groups in the southeast of Turkey. According to the information received, 550 people, including 150 civilians, have been killed since the breakdown of the peace process between the Government of Turkey and the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). Since August 2015, authorities in the southeast of Turkey have imposed repeated prolonged curfews, during which security forces have conducted counter-terrorism operations against the Patriotic Revolutionary Youth Movement, an armed movement associated with the PKK. Meanwhile, supporters of the Youth Movement have dug trenches, often planted with explosives, and erected barricades to seal off neighbourhoods. Witness reports indicate that security forces opened fire indiscriminately on people in the streets and denied wounded people access to medical treatment.	

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28/12/2015 JUA	ETH 5/2015 **Ethiopia**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Allegations of violent repression of peaceful protests. According to the information received, since mid-November 2015, several peaceful demonstrations have been organized by students throughout the Oromia region of Ethiopia to protest against the "Addis Ababa Integrated Development Master Plan" which aims at expanding Addis Ababa's municipal boundaries. The police and military have allegedly violently repressed several peaceful demonstrations by firing live ammunition at protesters resulting in the deaths of at least 75 of persons. On 15 December 2015, Ethiopian State intelligence services issued a statement claiming that Oromo protesters had a "direct connection with forces that have taken mission from foreign terrorist groups" and labelling them as "terrorists", which permits the authorities to enforce the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation 652/2009. Concerns relative to the application of this law have been mentioned in several previous communications since its implementation in 2009, especially in those sent on 05 October 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. ETH 4/2011; 19 December 2011, see A/HRC/20/30, case no. ETH 7/2011; 16 March 2012, see A/HRC/21/49, case no. ETH 1/2012; 31 July 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, ETH 4/2012; 15 April 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. ETH 2/2014; 11 July 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. ETH 6/2014; 27 February 2015, see A/HRC/29/50, case no. ETH 1/2015; 26 February 2015, see A/HRC/29/50, case no. ETH 2/2015; and 21 October 2015, see A/HRC/31/79, case no. ETH 4/2015.	

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28/12/2015 JAL	FRA 7/2015 **France**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Privacy; Terrorism;**	Analyse de la loi n° 2015-1556 du 30 novembre 2015 relative aux mesures de surveillance des communications électroniques internationales et de la loi n°2015-1501 du 20 novembre 2015 prorogeant l application de la loi n° 55-385 du 3 avril 1955 relative à l'état d'urgence et renforçant l'efficacité de ses dispositions, au regard des obligations internationales de la France en matière de droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues, certaines dispositions de ces lois pourraient imposer des restrictions indues à l'exercice légitime du droit à la liberté d'expression, du droit à la vie privée, du droit à la liberté de réunion pacifique et à la liberté d'association. Des inquiétudes sont exprimées concernant l'assignation à résidence, dans le cadre de l'application de la loi sur l'état d'urgence, notamment contre des militants écologistes. Ces préoccupations s'ajoutent à celles formulées dans la communication conjointe portant sur la loi n° 2014-1353 et des mesures relatives à la lutte contre le terrorisme et aux infractions de « provocation » et « apologie » du terrorisme ; communication envoyée le 3 février 2015, voir A/HRC/29/50, numéro cas FRA 1/2015.	26/02/2016
28/12/2015 JUA	GMB 3/2015 **Gambia**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention and charges filed against a journalist for exercising his right to freedom of opinion and expression. According to the information received, on 2 July 2015, Mr. Alhagie Abdoulie Ceesay was arrested, detained and tortured by state security officers. On 13 July 2015, Mr. Ceesay was released without charge. On 17 July 2015, Mr. Ceesay was again arrested and detained by State security officers and charged with several offences, including sedition and "publishing false news with intent to alarm and fear the public". Reportedly, a range of measures and laws disproportionately violate freedom of opinion and expression in the country. Grave concern is expressed at the alleged reason for the detention and charges filed against Mr. Ceesay, namely for the exercise of his right to freedom of expression, as well as disproportionate restrictions of this fundamental right. Mr. Ceesay was the subject of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention Opinion No. 50/2015, issued on 4 December 2015, see A/HRC/WGAD/2015/50. The Information and Communications Act was the subject of a previous communication sent on 16 July 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. GMB 1/2013.	

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28/12/2015 JAL	SDN 7/2015 **Sudan**	**Human rights defenders; Sudan; Violence against women;**	Alleged acts of intimidation and reprisal against three Darfuri students and members of the Darfuri Student Association, including one female, and one woman human rights defender and translator, for cooperating with the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, during the official visit of the former mandate holder to Sudan in May 2015. According to the information received, on 16 May 2015, the four individuals met with a United Nations staff member accompanying the Special Rapporteur in the Corinthia hotel to report on alleged human rights violations. However, the students concluded the meeting due to the intimidating presence of security agents. When the group was leaving the hotel, these agents attempted to arrest the two men and threatened the two women, who were trying to impede the men's arrest. The four individuals were threatened, even when the Special Rapporteur arrived at the scene. The two male students were placed in a pickup truck and remained in custody in a police station for about seven hours. After the Special Rapporteur left the country, the students continued to receive threats from security officers, including death threats in one case.	01/03/2016 17/03/2016 11/04/2016
29/12/2015 JUA	DJI 2/2015 **Djibouti**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders;**	Allégations concernant l'usage excessif et de manière indiscriminée de la force par les forces de sécurité, dans le cadre d'affrontements entre des manifestants et les autorités. Selon les informations reçues, le 21 décembre 2015, des affrontements auraient éclaté suite à la tentative des forces de police de disperser une cérémonie religieuse. Les forces de sécurité auraient répondu en faisant un usage excessif et aveugle de la force en ouvrant le feu, tuant au moins 27 personnes et blessant 150 autres. Le même jour, des forces de sécurité auraient violemment interrompu une réunion pacifique de l'opposition politique, l'Union pour le Salut National, organisée suite à ces événements. Plusieurs dirigeants auraient été violemment battus et blessés par des tirs de balles en résine de 6mm, dont M. Houssein Robleh qui serait actuellement hospitalisé dans l'Hôpital Militaire Français Bouffard à Djibouti dans un état grave. Le personnel médical aurait indiqué qu'il nécessiterait une évacuation rapide dans un autre pays pour suivre des traitements urgents. La rétention, par les autorités djiboutiennes, du passeport de M. Robleh empêcherait son évacuation urgente pour raison médicales.	11/01/2016

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29/12/2015 AL	DEU 2/2015 **Germany**	**Freedom of religion;**	Allegations concerning the removing of 42 children of members of the Twelve Tribes religious community in Bavaria. According to the information received, on 5 September 2013, around 100 police officers and 50 youth workers raided two locations of the Twelve Tribes religious community in Klosterzimmern and Woernitz, Bavaria, and removed 42 children from 13 families. The authorities reportedly justified their actions by pointing to the need of protecting the children from corporal punishment, which the Twelve Tribes openly admits to apply as part of their Bible-based education. Members of the Twelve Tribes also complained about excessive restrictions to their rights as parents after the court decision to remove the children from their custody.	08/03/2016
06/01/2016 JUA	VNM 3/2015 **Viet Nam**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of physical assault of four human rights defenders, and arrest and detention of one of them. According to the information received, on 6 December 2015, Mr. Nguyen Van Dai, Mr. Vu Van Minh, Mr. Ly Quang Son and Mr. Le Manh Thang organized a human rights workshop, which took place in Nam Dan District, Nghe An Province, outside Hanoi. While on their way back to Hanoi after the conclusion of the workshop, the vehicle of the four human rights defenders was halted by approximately 20 plain clothed police officers, who proceeded to beat them and the driver of the vehicle with metal bars and wooden sticks. Mr. Vu, Mr. Ly and Mr. Le were able to escape; however, Mr. Nguyen was taken away by police officers to Cua Lo, 20 km from Nghi Loc, where he was subjected to further beatings. On 16 December 2015, Mr. Nguyen was arrested at his home in Hanoi in connection with his participation in the annual EU-Vietnam dialogue on human rights. He is detained in B14 Detention Camp, Hanoi, and charged with "conducting propaganda" against the State. Mr. Nguyen was the subject of three previous communications sent on 12 November 2006, see A/HRC/4/37/Add.1, case no. VNM 5/2006, 25 May 2007, case no. VNM 6/2007; 9 March 2007, case no. VNM 3/2007, see A/HRC/7/28/Add.1.	

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07/01/2016 JUA	SLV 3/2015 **El Salvador**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alegaciones sobre actos de vigilancia, amenazas y acoso judicial contra dos abogadas de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, en enero de 2015, la Fiscalía General de la República de El Salvador habría presentado una queja administrativa contra la Fundación de Estudios para la Aplicación de la Ley (FESPAD), a la cual pertenecen las Sras. Teresa Naves y Bertha de León. Esta queja tendría relación con la supuesta divulgación de información confidencial en el contexto de su demanda contra el ex-presidente, el Sr. Francisco Flores, por desfalco, enriquecimiento ilícito y desobediencia. La Fiscalía General también habría enviado cartas a la FESPAD amenazando de presentar una denuncia penal en contra de la organización. El juicio del Sr. Francisco Flores inició el 5 de noviembre de 2015. Inmediatamente después, las Sras. Naves y de León, querellantes en la acción, habrían sido objeto de actos de acoso y vigilancia constante e intimidante por desconocidos. Además, el 17 de noviembre de 2015, la Sra. Naves habría recibido una amenaza de muerte por teléfono. Se expresa grave preocupación de que abogados y defensores de derechos humanos puedan ser objeto de vigilancia, amenazas y acoso judicial por el trabajo que realizan y ejercer sus derechos.	

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07/01/2016 JUA	GTM 6/2015 **Guatemala**	**Environment; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;**	Alegaciones de hostigamiento y amenazas de muerte en contra de un abogado y defensor de los derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 11 de mayo de 2015, el Sr. Pedro Rafael Maldonado Flores, abogado y director del área legal del Centro de Acción Legal-Ambiental y Social de Guatemala (CALAS), habría recibido amenazas de muerte de una mujer desconocida. El 27 de mayo de 2015, el Sr. Maldonado habría sido objeto de una nota publicada en un diario electrónico desprestigiando su trabajo de abogado de derechos humanos. El 29 de julio de 2015, una persona desconocida habría disparado en contra de la oficina del Sr. Maldonado en el CALAS, mientras él estaba trabajando adentro. El 3 y el 4 de diciembre de 2015, el Sr. Maldonado habría recibido amenazas de muerte en su cuenta en la red social Twitter. El Sr. Maldonado y el CALAS fueron objetos de comunicaciones anteriores, con fechas del 23 de septiembre de 2008 (véase A/HRC/10/12/Add.1, caso no. 19/2008), del 5 de agosto de 2013 (véase A/HRC/25/74, caso no. GTM 6/2013) y del 25 de noviembre de 2015 (véase A/HRC/31/79, caso no. GTM 4/2015).	
07/01/2016 AL	ESP 1/2016 **Spain**	**Torture;**	Alegaciones sobre el maltrato y confinamiento solitario prolongado de un detenido por parte de Agentes del Estado. Según las informaciones recibidas, el día 16 de enero de 2015, el Sr. Juan José Gabarri Gabarri habría sido trasladado del Centro Penitenciario de Tarragona al Hospital de Santa Tecla de Tarragona para recibir tratamiento médico. En el Hospital, el Sr. Gabarri Gabarri habría recibido golpes y otros malos tratos por parte de dos agentes de los Mossos d'Esquadra que lo custodiaban. El Sr. Gabarri Gabarri habría sido trasladado de nuevo al Centro Penitenciario y sometido a aislamiento solitario durante 65 días. Se alega que tras los presuntos malos tratos, el Sr. Gabarri Gabarri no habría sido sometido a ningún examen médico. El 23 de marzo de 2015, el Sr. Gabarri Gabarri habría sido llevado como imputado al Juzgado de Instrucción 5 de Tarragona, acusado de atentado y resistencia a la autoridad y lesiones. En dicha audiencia el Sr. Gabarri Gabarri habría presentado también su denuncia sobre malos tratos.	14/03/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
11/01/2016 JAL	ZMB 4/2015 **Zambia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged undue delays in the registration process of a non-governmental organization working on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) rights. According to the information received, Mr. Paul Kasonkomona, Head of Engender Rights Center for Justice, a non-governmental organization working to promote respect for the rights of LGBTI persons, has since 2011 repeatedly requested the Zambian authorities to register his organization without success. On 7 August 2015, the Registrar of the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health communicated the decision to refuse registration of the organization as its objectives reportedly conflict with the Penal Code of Zambia. In addition, on 7 April 2013, Mr. Kasonkomona was arrested and charged with "soliciting for immoral purposes" after he had appeared on a television programme in which he expressed the view that Zambia needed to protect and respect the human rights of all people, including LGBTI persons. He was acquitted by the High Court on 15 May 2015. Mr. Kasonkomona was the subject of a previous communication sent on 14 May 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. ZMB 1/2013.	
13/01/2016 JAL	AUS 9/2015 **Australia**	**Business enterprises; Extreme poverty; Somalia; Terrorism;**	Allegations concerning the negative impact of termination of accounts of Somali money transfer operators (MTOs) by commercial banks in Australia on the human rights of Somali-Australians and people living in Somalia who are dependent on remittances from Australia. According to the information received, the implementation and enforcement of domestic and international anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism (AML/CFT) legislation and regulations resulted in increasing and widespread closure of bank accounts of Somali MTOs in Australia. There are concerns that the closing of bank accounts of Somali MTOs and the accompanying reduction in the level of remittances to Somalia may have a direct and significant impact on the enjoyment of a wide range of human rights of Somali-Australians as well as people living in Somalia, including the rights to equality, culture, food, education, health and life. Related communications were sent to the Governments of Somalia, the Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America on 13 January 2016, see below, case nos. SOM 2/2015, GBR 5/2015 and USA 21/2015.	17/03/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
13/01/2016 JUA	PAK 1/2016 **Pakistan**	**Adequate housing; Cultural Rights;**	Alleged destruction of many historic buildings and neighbourhoods for the purpose of the Orange metro line in Lahore, in violation of the right to housing and cultural rights. According to the information received, works for the construction of the Orange metro line have started regardless of the important opposition the project has met and of procedural flaws. Concerns are expressed about the lack of transparency and adequate information to the affected residents, forced evictions and disregard for various Pakistani law provisions prohibiting construction near heritage sites as well as activities leading to environmental degradation.	
13/01/2016 JAL	SOM 2/2015 **Somalia**	**Business enterprises; Extreme poverty; Somalia; Terrorism;**	Allegations concerning the negative impact of termination of accounts of Somali money transfer operators (MTOs) by commercial banks in diaspora countries on the human rights of people living in Somalia who are dependent on remittances from these countries. According to the information received, the implementation and enforcement of domestic and international anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism (AML/CFT) legislation and regulations in diaspora countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia, resulted in increasing and widespread closure of bank accounts of Somali MTOs. While the closure is largely influenced by the regulatory environment in the diaspora countries, it is also allegedly influenced by the current state of Somalia's banking system. There are concerns that the closing of bank accounts of Somali MTOs and the accompanying reduction in the level of remittances to Somalia may have a direct and significant impact on the enjoyment of a wide range of human rights of people living in Somalia, including the rights to food, education, health and life. Related communications were sent to the Governments of Australia, the United States of America and the Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 13 January 2016, see above, case no. AUS 9/2015, and below case nos. GBR 5/2015 and USA 21/2015.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
13/01/2016 JAL	ESP 2/2016 **Spain**	**Disability; Health;**	Seguimiento a la presunta exclusión de facto del sistema general educativo, discriminación e impacto negativo en el estado de salud físico y mental de una niña autista, así como a la respuesta del Gobierno de España a una primera comunicación sobre el caso. Según la información adicional recibida, la niña autista de 10 años que habría sido excluida de facto del sistema general de educación todavía seguiría sin tener asignada una escuela para el curso académico 2015-2016, debido a la falta de un plan de intervención pedagógico y de alternativas válidas por parte del Estado que cumplan con las necesidades de ajustes razonables y recursos necesarios para la niña. Se señala asimismo, la necesidad de facilitar un entorno educativo adecuado que asegure el pleno disfrute del más alto nivel de salud física y mental, así como el bienestar de la niña y de su familia. Una comunicación previa fue enviada al Gobierno de España el 18 de mayo de 2015, ver A/HRC/30/27, numero caso ESP 8/2015.	
13/01/2016 JAL	GBR 5/2015 **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	**Business enterprises; Extreme poverty; Somalia; Terrorism;**	Allegations concerning the negative impact of termination of accounts of Somali money transfer operators (MTOs) by commercial banks in the United Kingdom on the human rights of Somali-Britons and people living in Somalia who are dependent on remittances from the United Kingdom. According to the information received, the implementation and enforcement of domestic and international anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism (AML/CFT) legislation and regulations resulted in increasing and widespread closure of bank accounts of Somali MTOs in the United Kingdom. There are concerns that the closing of bank accounts of Somali MTOs and the accompanying reduction in the level of remittances to Somalia may have a direct and significant impact on the enjoyment of a wide range of human rights of Somali-Britons as well as people living in Somalia, including the rights to equality, culture, food, education, health and life. Related communications were sent to the Governments of Australia, Somalia and the United States of America on 13 January 2016, see above, case nos. AUS 9/2015 and SOM 2/2015, and below, case no. USA 21/2015.	24/03/2016

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
13/01/2016 JAL	USA 21/2015 **United States of America**	**Business enterprises; Extreme poverty; Somalia; Terrorism;**	Allegations concerning the negative impact of termination of accounts of Somali money transfer operators (MTOs) by commercial banks in the United States on the human rights of Somali-Americans and people living in Somalia who are dependent on remittances from the United States. According to the information received, the implementation and enforcement of domestic and international anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism (AML/CFT) legislation and regulations resulted in increasing and widespread closure of bank accounts of Somali MTOs in the United States. There are concerns that the closing of bank accounts of Somali MTOs and the accompanying reduction in the level of remittances to Somalia may have a direct and significant impact on the enjoyment of a wide range of human rights of Somali-Americans as well as people living in Somalia, including the rights to equality, culture, food, education, health and life. Related communications were sent to the Governments of Australia, Somalia and the Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 13 January 2016, see above, case nos. AUS 9/2015, SOM 2/2015 and GBR 5/2015.	

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14/01/2016 JUA	HND 1/2016 **Honduras**	**Business enterprises; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples; Summary executions;**	Alegaciones de asesinato, ataques, intimidación y amenazas contra miembros de comunidades indígenas y defensores de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 27 de septiembre del 2015 una persona habría muerto y varias heridas en un enfrentamiento entre miembros del consejo indígena San Isidro y afines de un proyecto hidroeléctrico, en el municipio de Santa Elena. El Sr. Rosalio Vasquez Pineda, Presidente del consejo indígena de San Isidro, habría sido acusado de homicidio e intento de homicidio, aunque no habría estado presente. El 10 de octubre de 2015, el Sr. Yobany Alonzo Vasquez, miembro de Movimiento Indígena Lenca de la Paz (MILPAH) habría sido detenido de manera violenta y amenazado de muerte por una patrulla de diez policías. El 22 de octubre de 2015, a las 4:30 de la mañana, 30 policías, militares y civiles armados habrían entrado de manera violenta en la vivienda del Sr. Rosalio Vásquez Pineda y la Sra. Ana Miriam Romero, y atacado miembros de su familia. Los Sres. Porfirio Vasquez Pineda y Rodolfo Vasquez Pineda fueron detenidos. Las Sras. Romero y Rosaura Vásquez Pineda habrían sufrido consecuencias graves de los golpes recibidos durante el ataque. El 20 de diciembre de 2015 el Sr. Javier Vásquez Benítez, miembro de MILPAH, habría sido encontrado asesinado en un barranco en el municipio Santa Elena en La Paz.	04/04/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
14/01/2016 JAL	NIC 6/2015 **Nicaragua**	**Business enterprises; Environment; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples;**	Alegaciones de abuso de autoridad y funciones, y falta de protección de manifestantes y defensores de derechos humanos, por parte de la Policía Nacional nicaragüense en el marco de una manifestación campesina contra la construcción del Canal interoceánico en Nicaragua. Según las informaciones recibidas, en el contexto de acciones de comunidades campesinas y pueblos indígenas contra la construcción del Canal interoceánico en Nicaragua, el Consejo por la Defensa de la Tierra, Lago y Soberanía habría convocado una marcha campesina a nivel nacional para el 27 de octubre de 2015, con el fin de protestar contra el mencionado proyecto y demandar la derogación de la "Ley Especial para el Desarrollo de Infraestructura y Transporte Nicaragüense atingente a El Canal, Zonas de Libre Comercio e Infraestructuras Asociadas" (Ley n. 840). Las autoridades habrían obstaculizado la participación de las personas en las manifestaciones sin razón o motivo aparente. Se reportaron varias detenciones, presuntamente arbitrarias, confiscación de bienes personales, sin mandato judicial y agresiones a los manifestantes por parte de otros grupos de individuos, sin la debida protección por parte de las autoridades. Estas alegaciones conllevarían presuntas violaciones de los derechos a la libertad de reunión y libertad de expresión, así como el derecho a la libertad y a la seguridad personal.	11/03/2016 11/03/2016
15/01/2016 AL	CHL 1/2016 **Chile**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Alegaciones sobre violaciones de derechos de miembros del pueblo Rapa Nui en la isla de Pascua, incluidas detenciones de dirigentes Rapa Nui y registro indebida y clausura de las oficinas del Parlamento Rapa Nui. Según las informaciones recibidas, los supuestos hechos estarían relacionados con los derechos de los Rapa Nui sobre sus tierras, territorios y recursos, incluidos los sitios ceremoniales y de uso ancestral ahora comprendidos en el Parque Nacional Rapa Nui. Alegaciones de falta de efectividad del proceso de las comisiones de trabajo y los acuerdos adoptados que no han conseguido instaurar un clima de diálogo y buena fe, a raíz de alegaciones sobre las detenciones de representantes Rapa Nui e investigaciones y registros de algunas de sus organizaciones.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
15/01/2016 JUA	CHN 1/2016 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of six labour activists and human rights defenders. According to the information received, in early December 2015, the police arrested Ms. Zhu Xiaomei, Mr. Meng Han, Mr. Peng Jiayong, Mr. Deng Xiaoming and another male labour activist for "gathering a crowd to disturb social order". They are all detained at the Guangzhou No. 1 Detention Center. In addition, on 4 December 2015, the police arrested Mr. He Xiaobo for "illegal misappropriation of workplace funds". He is reportedly detained at the Foshan Nanhai District Detention Center. It is alleged that the detention and prosecution of these six individuals did not comply with the due process guarantees of a fair trial and that the charges brought against them were unsubstantiated. All the detainees have reportedly been denied access to a lawyer.	28/02/2016
15/01/2016 UA	SYR 1/2016 **Syrian Arab Republic**	**Food;**	Allegations of starvation and situations of extreme malnutrition in besieged areas in Syria. According to the information received, approximately 400,000 people living in 15 besieged and hard-to-reach locations throughout Syria are trapped in desperate circumstances and in urgent need of emergency assistance. Heavily restricted access to essential supplies has resulted in besieged communities enduring immense suffering with allegations suggesting that in the town of Madaya alone 23 people, including children, starved to death since December 2015, while many others continue to suffer from acute malnutrition. Grave concern is expressed at the reported suffering of the afore-mentioned besieged populations, particularly at the reported cases of starvation and extreme malnutrition.	18/01/2016

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
20/01/2016 JUA	IRN 3/2016 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Discrimination against women; Iran; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged imminent risk of execution by stoning of an Iranian woman. According to the information received, in November 2013, Ms. Fariba Khalegi was arrested on suspicion of involvement in the murder of her husband. While she was initially released without charge, Ms. Khalegi was later charged with having a sexual relationship with her husband's alleged, and later convicted, murderer. On 15 October 2014, Ms. Khalegi was reportedly convicted of adultery (zina-ye mohsaneh) and sentenced to death by stoning. The sentence was reportedly upheld by the Supreme Court on 27 January 2015. It is believed that her execution is imminent as all legal avenues of appeal appear to have been exhausted.	
20/01/2016 JUA	SDN 1/2016 **Sudan**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Sudan; Summary executions;**	Allegations concerning a trial in Sudan against 22 Muslim men and three children for apostasy. According to the information received, 27 persons (24 male adults and three male children) were arrested in Khartoum on 2 and 3 November 2015 on the charge of apostasy, which is punishable by death under article 126 of the Sudanese criminal code. On 30 November 2015, the three boys, who had been held in custody together with adults, were released by the Khartoum Criminal Court on the condition that they attend the upcoming trial. On 9 December 2015, the Court released two of the men due to insufficient evidence. On 14 December 2015, the remaining 22 adult males were released on bail pending the next hearing, to be held on 9 February 2016. The 25 defendants follow an interpretation of Islam different from the Government-supported denomination and deny the charges of apostasy filed against them.	29/04/2016
21/01/2016 AL	BDI 2/2016 **Burundi**	**Albinism;**	Allégations de violations des droits de l'homme de personnes atteintes d'albinisme. Selon les informations reçues, le 15 décembre 2015, Mr. Augustin Girukwishaka, une personne avec albinisme, a été agressé dans le but de lui sectionner un bras, puis assassiné dans la commune de Kanyosha, zone de Muyira. Il est probable que l'agression ait été perpétrée dans le but de découper des parties du corps de la victime afin de les utiliser, ou de les vendre en vue de leur utilisation dans le cadre de rituels de sorcellerie.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
21/01/2016 JUA	TUR 1/2016 **Turkey**	**Health; Summary executions;**	Alleged obstructions of access to health care as well as alleged attacks against health care workers in the context of violent clashes between security forces and armed groups in the southeast of Turkey. According to the information received, since 16 August 2015, authorities in the southeast of Turkey have imposed repeated and indefinite curfews, and over 160 civilians have reportedly lost their lives in the context of counter-terrorist operations conducted during these curfews. It is alleged that several of these deaths occurred due to the obstruction of health care access and delivery by security forces. Reports further indicate intensified attacks on health workers, including arrests and killings. Finally, it is reported that at least six civilians died due to the stress effects that the curfews and the intensified attacks had on their health conditions.	25/02/2016
21/01/2016 JAL	UGA 1/2016 **Uganda**	**Freedom of expression; Health; Torture;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest, detention, torture, denial of medical assistance and charges filed against a journalist for the exercise of his right to freedom of expression. According to the information received, on 13 July 2011, Mr. Augustine Okello was arrested in Lira by security officers. From 13 July 2011 to 26 July 2012, he was held in pre-trial detention, after which he was released on bail. During his detention, Mr. Okello was allegedly tortured and sustained injuries for which he did not receive adequate and timely medical treatment. Mr. Okello has been charged with treason and, if convicted, may face death penalty or life imprisonment. He filed an application for review of his case at the High Court. He has not heard from the High Court since and is currently awaiting the start of his trial.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
22/01/2016 JUA	IRN 1/2016 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Violence against women;**	Alleged arbitrary detention, denial of due process and inadequate medical treatment of a human rights defender. According to the information received, Ms. Bahareh Hedayat, a student and prominent women's rights activist, has been in prison since 31 December 2009. On 5 May 2010, she was sentenced to seven and a half years of imprisonment on charges of crimes against national security, insulting the President and insulting the Supreme Leader. In December 2010, Ms. Hedayat reportedly received an additional six-month prison sentence on charges of "propaganda against the state" for writing a letter from prison, in which she urged Iranian students to continue their peaceful struggle. On 17 August 2015, the Revolutionary Court issued a two-year suspended sentence at the request of Tehran's Prosecutor General. She is reportedly suffering from chronic illness and has been diagnosed with gallstones during her imprisonment. However, Ms. Hedayat has allegedly been denied adequate medical attention.	
27/01/2016 JAL	SLE 1/2016 **Sierra Leone**	**Discrimination against women; Health; Torture; Violence against women;**	Allegations concerning the delay in signing the Safe Abortion Bill in Sierra Leone, after its adoption by the Parliament. According to the information received, on 8 December 2015, the Parliament of Sierra Leone passed the 2015 Safe Abortion Bill by large majority. On 23 December 2015, the Bill was sent for signature to the President in order to become effective. The 2015 Safe Abortion Bill allows women to have an abortion during the first twelve weeks of gestation, under any circumstances, and between the thirteenth and twenty-fourth weeks of pregnancy in cases of rape, incest, foetal impairment or risk for the woman's health. The Bill also authorizes abortion for girls under 18, with the consent of a parent, a guardian or an "adult acting in loco parentis". However, on 6 January 2016, after a meeting with the Inter-Religious Council of Sierra Leone, the President decided to send the Bill to Parliament for reconsideration. After meeting with key parliamentary leaders on 14 January 2016, the Inter-Religious Council of Sierra Leone is expected to address the Parliament on 27 January 2016 in order to express their position on the Bill.	

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01/02/2016 JUA	IRN 2/2016 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Iran;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and denial of adequate medical treatment to an elderly person. According to the information received, on 16 June 2015, Mr. Mohammad Hossein Rafiee Fanood, a 70 years old retired university professor, was arrested without a warrant by agents from the Ministry of Intelligence. Following his arrest, Mr. Rafiee Fanood was transferred to Section 8 of Evin Prison, where he is currently being held. In July 2015, Mr. Rafiee Fanood was verbally informed that he had been arrested to serve a four-year prison sentence handed down in 2003 on charges of "membership and activity with the illegal group" and for "spreading propaganda against the State through his writings and statements." Mr. Rafiee Fanood suffers from serious health problems, including a heart condition, high blood pressure, thyroid issues and severe allergies. It is reported that he does not have access to a specialist physician and that the prison authorities have recently refused to give him medicines provided by his family.	
01/02/2016 JUA	PAK 3/2016 **Pakistan**	**Disability; Health; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged torture and imminent execution of a person with disabilities. According to the information received, on 28 July 2015, the Lahore High Court stayed the execution of Mr. Abdul Basit and ordered an assessment of his medical situation. On 17 August 2015, the Court issued a new warrant and re- scheduled Mr. Basit's execution for 22 September 2015. This second warrant was challenged by Mr. Basit's lawyers based on the fact that Pakistan's Prison Rules do not provide any procedures to execute a person who is paralyzed and because of the risk of an appalling death. On 24 November 2015, the Presidency stayed his execution for two months and ordered a new inquiry into the case. Despite repeated requests from Mr. Basiz's lawyers, details of the medical tests and assessments have not yet been provided by the relevant authorities. Mr. Basit's two-month stay of execution expired on 23 January 2016 and another execution warrant could be issued at any time. This case was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 24 July 2015, see A/HRC/31/79, case no. PAK 5/2015.	

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02/02/2016 JUA	DJI 1/2016 **Djibouti**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allégations de condamnation et détention arbitraire d'un défenseur des droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues, le 17 janvier 2016, M. Omar Ali Ewado, défenseur des droits de l'homme et membre fondateur de la Ligue djiboutienne des droits humains (LDDH), aurait été condamné à trois mois de prison pour « diffamation publique », pour avoir publié une liste des victimes et disparus lors des évènements violents qui auraient eu lieu à Djibouti-ville le 21 décembre 2015. Les gendarmes ont perquisitionné le bureau et le domicile de M. Ewado, saisissant des documents et des éléments informatiques appartenant à la LDDH. La famille de M. Ewado n'aurait pas été autorisée à le voir pendant sa détention. La condamnation et la détention de M. Ewado sembleraient être liées à ses activités légitimes et pacifiques en faveur de la défense des droits de l'homme et à l'exercice de son droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression.	
02/02/2016 JUA	MMR 1/2016 **Myanmar**	**Health; Human rights defenders; Myanmar;**	Alleged re-arrest and detention of a former prisoner of conscience. According to the information received, Mr. Shin Gambira, also known as Nyi Nyi Lwin, who was sentenced to 68 years in prison in 2008 in relation to anti-government protests and released in 2012 following a presidential pardon, was again arrested on 19 January 2016 by police in Mandalay and charged with entering Myanmar illegally in violation of Section 13(1) of Myanmar's 1947 Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act. He had entered the country a few days before without difficulty at an official crossing between Thailand and Myanmar with the purpose of applying for a passport. Mr. Gambira is currently detained in Oh-Bo prison in Mandalay. He has a serious mental health condition for which he is required to take medication and which could worsen as a consequence of the detention. Mr. Gambira was the subject of four previous communications sent on 21 November 2007, see A/HRC/7/10/Add.1, paras. 186-189; 28 February 2008, see A/HRC/10/8/Add.1, paras. 150-157; 28 November 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. MMR 4/2011; and 12 December 2012, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. MMR 12/2012.	23/02/2016

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
02/02/2016 JAL	PAK 2/2016 **Pakistan**	**Discrimination against women; Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Sale of children; Slavery; Violence against women;**	Allegations concerning the reported abduction and subsequent forced conversion and marriage of a 15 year old Hindu girl, in Allah Dino Magsi Village, Qambar Shahdadkot, Sindh province. On 19 April 2015, six men allegedly kidnapped a 15 year old girl in her home at 1 p.m. in front of her parents. Thereafter her parents reportedly tried to register a First Information Report at the police station on several occasions but were repeatedly sent away. On 25 April 2015, a statement from the girl was reportedly published in a newspaper in which she declared that she was 22 years old, had converted to Islam, changed her name and had married a boy. The parents allegedly brought the case to the Session Court of Qambar Shahdadkot, Larkana, which decided on 2 June 2015 to have the girl placed in a shelter called Dar-ul-Aman and have her age determined. One of the alleged perpetrators reportedly filed an application before the High Court Sindh, Circuit Court, Larkana to challenge the decision of the judge from the Session Court. On 24 June 2015, the High Court allegedly judged that the girl was an adult under Sharia law and suspended the decision of the Session Court thus sending her back to live with the aforementioned boy.	
03/02/2016 JAL	COL 5/2015 **Colombia**	**African descent; Human rights defenders; Minority issues; Racism; Summary executions;**	Alleged killings of, and death threats received by, a number of Afro-Colombian human rights defenders and community leaders; alleged persistent structural discrimination faced by Afro-Colombians which affects the enjoyment of their economic, social and cultural rights. According to the information received, there are patterns of human rights concerns arising from business ventures (including environmental damage, displacement of persons, etc.); the negative impact of extractive projects and illegal mining on the livelihood of Afro-Colombians. It is also reported that Afro-Colombians have faced a disproportionate impact of the armed conflict.	28/04/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
04/02/2016 UA	VEN 1/2016 **Venezuela**	**Health;**	Presunta crisis humanitaria en salud por la agravación en la escasez de medicamentos, insumos médicos y creciente deterioro de la infraestructura sanitaria en Venezuela. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 26 de enero de 2016, la Asamblea Nacional de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela declaró una crisis humanitaria en salud por la grave escasez de medicamentos, insumos médicos y creciente deterioro de la infraestructura sanitaria. La persistencia de esta situación seguiría impactando gravemente en el derecho a la salud de la población, ocasionando incluso la muerte de personas con enfermedades crónicas por la falta de condiciones mínimas de atención y medicamentos esenciales en la red pública nacional de salud. El desabastecimiento de insumos y medicamentos ha sido objeto de comunicaciones anteriores enviadas el 9 de abril de 2014, ver A/HRC/27/72, caso no. VEN 2/2014; y 20 de julio de 2015, ver A/HRC/31/79, case no. VEN 10/2015.	
05/02/2016 JUA	JOR 1/2016 **Jordan**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention and conviction of a university professor for exercising his right to freedom of opinion and expression online. According to the information received, on 10 June 2015, Dr. Eyad Qunaibi posted an article on his Facebook page. He was subsequently summoned several times for interrogation by the General Intelligence Directorate, and, on 15 June 2015, he was arrested and detained. On 7 December 2015, Dr. Qunaibi was convicted of "undermining the political regime in the Kingdom or incitement against it" and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He is currently serving his sentence and concerns are expressed at his conditions of detention, in particular the use of solitary confinement, which may amount to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Serious concern is expressed that the alleged reason for the detention and conviction of Dr. Qunaibi relates to the legitimate exercise of his right to freedom of opinion and expression on the Internet.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
08/02/2016 AL	CHN 2/2016 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Discrimination against women;**	Letter concerning the forced closure of the Zhongze Women's Legal Counseling and Service Centre in Beijing. Further to its country visit conducted from 12 to 19 December 2013 and exchanges of a previous follow-up letter, the Working Group on Discrimination against Women, as part of a continuing dialogue, inquires about the closure, as of 1 February 2016 upon the receipt of an order from the Government, of the Zhongze Women's Legal Counseling and Service Center - a leading women's legal aid centre in Beijing. The previous letter was sent on 28 April 2015, see A/HRC/31/79, case no. CHN 3/2015.	28/02/2016
08/02/2016 JUA	EGY 1/2016 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of two journalists for the exercise of their right to freedom of expression and association. According to the information received, on 21 October 2015, the Mada Foundation for Media Development, a non-governmental organization that provides training to local journalists, was raided and Mr. Hisham Ahmed Awad Jafar, its Head and a journalist, was arrested and detained in solitary confinement. He reportedly still remains in solitary confinement without being informed of the charges filed against him and without access to his family. On 29 November 2015, Mr. Ismail Alexandrani, a freelance investigative journalist and academic, was arrested upon his arrival at Hurghada Airport and detained. He was interrogated twice without access to a lawyer and remains in detention without being informed of the charges filed against him. Grave concern is expressed at the alleged motivation for the arrest and detention of Mr. Jafar and of Mr. Alexandrani, which seems to be directly linked to their legitimate exercise of their rights to freedom of expression and association.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
08/02/2016 JUA	GRC 1/2016 **Greece**	**Arbitrary detention; Disability; Health; Torture;**	Allegations of extremely alarming living and care conditions of the internees of the Disability Branch of the Centre of Social Welfare of Western Greece, formerly known as the Children's Care Centre of Lechaina. According to the information received, this institution, which hosts approximately 55 to 60 persons with intellectual disabilities, including five children, lacks adequate medical and health care professionals. Due to shortage of staff, most internees are allegedly sedated, spend their days in isolation and are confined in cage beds or cells with wooden bars up to the ceiling. Several internees, including young children, have their limbs reportedly strapped to their beds, some in unnatural forced positions. Such conditions could seriously undermine the right of persons with disabilities to liberty and security, to physical and mental integrity, to freedom from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, to freedom from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, and to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.	
10/02/2016 JAL	NGA 1/2016 **Nigeria**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged restrictions on the right to freedom of expression in provisions of the Bill "An Act to Prohibit Frivolous Petitions; and Other Matters Connected Therewith". According to the information received, this draft legislation contains provisions that appear to unduly restrict the legitimate exercise of the right to freedom of expression in Nigeria. The draft reportedly criminalizes free speech online, lacks clear definitions and allows for the imposition of disproportionate penalties. Concern is expressed that, if passed, the law could have a deterrent effect on the exercise of the right to freedom of expression and the use of social media, and potentially criminalize the work of human rights defenders in the country.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
11/02/2016 UA	BDI 1/2016 **Burundi**	**Torture;**	Allégations d'actes de torture et de mauvais traitements d'un General de l'armée burundaise ainsi que de l'absence ou d'un retard disproportionnel des enquêtes et poursuites des auteurs présumés responsables de ces actes. Selon les informations reçues, M. Ndayirukiye aurait fait l'objet d'actes de torture et de mauvais traitements pendant son arrestation et détention par la Garde présidentielle et de la Brigade spéciale pour la protection des Institutions et de l'administration pénitentiaire. En outre, M. Ndayirukiye aurait de facto été privé d'une assistance juridique indépendante et efficace, une situation qui semble mettre en grand danger sa santé et sa vie.	
12/02/2016 JAL	AUS 1/2016 **Australia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged restrictions to the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression in provisions of the Criminal Code Amendment (Prevention of Lawful Activity) Bill, 2015, in the state of Western Australia. According to the information received, the Bill has undergone two readings in the Legislative Council of the State Parliament and is scheduled to be debated on 16 February 2016. The Bill intends to prohibit the physical prevention of lawful activities by protesters. It reportedly contains various provisions that unduly restrict the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression in the State of Western Australia by criminalizing a wide range of legitimate conduct, including peaceful protests that may entail blocking access to roads or buildings. Concern is expressed that the mandatory and disproportionate penalties could have a deterrent effect on the legitimate exercise of the right to peaceful assembly and the right to freedom of expression.	13/04/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
12/02/2016 JAL	DOM 1/2016 **Dominican Republic**	**Discrimination against women; Health; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alegaciones sobre la adopción de las reformas del Código Penal de la República Dominicana que debería haber entrado en vigor el 19 de diciembre de 2015. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 19 de diciembre de 2014, el Presidente de la República Dominicana promulgó la Ley 550-14 aprobada por el Congreso que reformaba el Código Penal. En enero de 2015, tres organizaciones de la sociedad civil apelaron la Ley 550-14 ante el Tribunal Constitucional para cuestionar la constitucionalidad de los artículos 107 a 110, relativos al aborto. El 2 de diciembre de 2015, el Tribunal Constitucional declaró inconstitucional el procedimiento que rodea la expedición del Código Penal, ya que la reforma fue aprobada solo por la Cámara del Congreso de los Diputados. La reforma debía incluir también los votos del Senado. Aunque el Tribunal no se ha pronunciado sobre las cuestiones de fondo relacionadas al aborto, se restablecieron las disposiciones del Código Penal de 1884 que criminalizan totalmente el aborto. Se expresa preocupación en cuanto al restablecimiento del Código Penal de 1884 y se reiteran las mismas preocupaciones relativas DOM 2/2014, a la violación de los derechos básicos de las mujeres y adolescentes, ya expresadas en la comunicación enviada el 11 de diciembre de 2014, ver A/HRC/29/50, caso no. DOM 2/2014. La reforma también incluía la tipificación del feminicidio establecida en la Ley 550-14.	
12/02/2016 JUA	EGY 2/2016 **Egypt**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention and charges against three human rights defenders for their legitimate human rights work and the exercise of their rights to freedom of association and freedom of expression. According to the information received, on 1 May 2014, security forces raided the Belady Foundation, a non-governmental organization supporting human rights initiatives, and arrested its founders, Ms. Aya Hegazy and Mr. Mohamed Hassanein, and a volunteer, Ms. Amira Farag. They were all detained in pre-trial detention, where they remain, and have been charged with numerous offences. Ms. Hegazy could not present her defence at several court hearings. Serious concern is expressed at the alleged motivation for the arrest, detention and charges against the named persons, allegedly linked to their human rights work at the Belady Foundation, as well as for the principle of equality of arms in the trial against Ms. Hegazy.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
12/02/2016 JAL	OTH 2/2016 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Hazardous substances and wastes; Health;**	Alleged violations of the rights of at least 530 individuals who suffered from adverse health impacts due to the exposure to hazardous chemicals found in humidifier sterilizers, including over 140 deaths. According to the information received, since 2011, several individuals have suffered from respiratory failure, acute pneumonia and other unknown lung diseases as a result of using humidifiers sterilizers manufactured and sold by several business entities, namely Aekyung Co. Ltd., Costco Wholesale Korea, E-mart Co. Ltd., GS Retail Co. Ltd., Hanvit Chemical Co. Ltd., Home Plus Co. Ltd., Lotte Shopping Co. Ltd., Oxy Reckitt Benckiser, and SK Chemicals. It is alleged that two investigations carried out by the Government to identify victims were based on a classification scheme which resulted in identifying a limited number of victims and potentially excluding other victims eligible for financial support, health monitoring and any other elements of remedy. In addition to the current communication sent to Hanvit Chemical Co. Ltd, related communications were sent to the above-mentioned companies and the Governments of Republic of Korea on 12 February 2016. See below, case nos. OTH 3/2016, OTH 4/2016, OTH 5/2016, OTH 6/2016, OTH 7/2016, OTH 8/2016, OTH 9/2016, OTH 10/2016, and KOR 1/2016.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
12/02/2016 JAL	OTH 3/2016 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Hazardous substances and wastes; Health;**	Alleged violations of the rights of at least 530 individuals who suffered from adverse health impacts due to the exposure to hazardous chemicals found in humidifier sterilizers, including over 140 deaths. According to the information received, since 2011, several individuals have suffered from respiratory failure, acute pneumonia and other unknown lung diseases as a result of using humidifiers sterilizers manufactured and sold by several business entities, namely, Aekyung Co. Ltd., Costco Wholesale Korea, E-mart Co. Ltd., GS Retail Co. Ltd., Hanvit Chemical Co. Ltd., Home Plus Co. Ltd., Lotte Shopping Co. Ltd., Oxy Reckitt Benckiser, and SK Chemicals. It is alleged that two investigations carried out by the Government to identify victims were based on a classification scheme which resulted in identifying a limited number of victims and potentially excluding other victims eligible for financial support, health monitoring and any other elements of remedy. In addition to the current communication sent to Aekyung Co. Ltd., related communications were sent to the above-mentioned companies and the Governments of Republic of Korea on 12 February 2016. See below, case nos. OTH 2/2016, OTH 4/2016, OTH 5/2016, OTH 6/2016, OTH 7/2016, OTH 8/2016, OTH 9/2016, OTH 10/2016, and KOR 1/2016.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
12/02/2016 JAL	OTH 4/2016 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Hazardous substances and wastes; Health;**	Alleged violations of the rights of at least 530 individuals who suffered from adverse health impacts due to the exposure to hazardous chemicals found in humidifier sterilizers, including over 140 deaths. According to the information received, since 2011, several individuals have suffered from respiratory failure, acute pneumonia and other unknown lung diseases as a result of using humidifiers sterilizers manufactured and sold by several business entities, namely, Aekyung Co. Ltd., Costco Wholesale Korea, E-mart Co. Ltd., GS Retail Co. Ltd., Hanvit Chemical Co. Ltd., Home Plus Co. Ltd., Lotte Shopping Co. Ltd., Oxy Reckitt Benckiser, and SK Chemicals. It is alleged that two investigations carried out by the Government to identify victims were based on a classification scheme which resulted in identifying a limited number of victims and potentially excluding other victims eligible for financial support, health monitoring and any other elements of remedy. In addition to the current communication sent to Oxy Reckitt Benckiser, related communications were sent to the above-mentioned companies and the Governments of Republic of Korea on 12 February 2016. See below, case nos. OTH 2/2016, OTH 3/2016, OTH 5/2016, OTH 6/2016, OTH 7/2016, OTH 8/2016, OTH 9/2016, OTH 10/2016, and KOR 1/2016.	12/04/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
12/02/2016 JAL	OTH 5/2016 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Hazardous substances and wastes; Health;**	Alleged violations of the rights of at least 530 individuals who suffered from adverse health impacts due to the exposure to hazardous chemicals found in humidifier sterilizers, including over 140 deaths. According to the information received, since 2011, several individuals have suffered from respiratory failure, acute pneumonia and other unknown lung diseases as a result of using humidifiers sterilizers manufactured and sold by several business entities, namely, Aekyung Co. Ltd., Costco Wholesale Korea, E-mart Co. Ltd., GS Retail Co. Ltd., Hanvit Chemical Co. Ltd., Home Plus Co. Ltd., Lotte Shopping Co. Ltd., Oxy Reckitt Benckiser, and SK Chemicals. It is alleged that two investigations carried out by the Government to identify victims were based on a classification scheme which resulted in identifying a limited number of victims and potentially excluding other victims eligible for financial support, health monitoring and any other elements of remedy. In addition to the current communication sent to Lotte Shopping Co. Ltd., related communications were sent to the above-mentioned companies and the Governments of Republic of Korea on 12 February 2016. See below, case nos. OTH 2/2016, OTH 3/2016, OTH 4/2016, OTH 6/2016, OTH 7/2016, OTH 8/2016, OTH 9/2016, OTH 10/2016, and KOR 1/2016.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
12/02/2016 JAL	OTH 6/2016 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Hazardous substances and wastes; Health;**	Alleged violations of the rights of at least 530 individuals who suffered from adverse health impacts due to the exposure to hazardous chemicals found in humidifier st_rilizers, including over 140 deaths. According to the information received, since 2011, several individuals have suffered from respiratory failure, acute pneumonia and other unknown lung diseases as a result of using humidifiers sterilizers manufactured and sold by several business entities, namely, Aekyung Co. Ltd., Costco Wholesale Korea, E-mart Co. Ltd., GS Retail Co. Ltd., Hanvit Chemical Co. Ltd., Home Plus Co. Ltd., Lotte Shopping Co. Ltd., Oxy Reckitt Benckiser, and SK Chemicals. It is alleged that two investigations carried out by the Government to identify victim_ were based on a classification scheme which resulted in identifying a limited number of victims and potentially excluding other victims eligible for financial support, health monitoring and any other elements of remedy. In addition to the current communication sent to E-mart Co. Ltd., related communications were sent to the above-mentioned companies and the Governments of Republic of Korea on 12 February 2016. See below, case nos. OTH 2/2016, OTH 3/2016, OTH 4/2016, OTH 5/2016, OTH 7/2016, OTH 8/2016, OTH 9/2016, OTH 10/2016, and KOR 1/2016.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
12/02/2016 JAL	OTH 7/2016 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Hazardous substances and wastes; Health;**	Alleged violations of the rights of at least 530 individuals who suffered from adverse health impacts due to the exposure to hazardous chemicals found in humidifier sterilizers, including over 140 deaths. According to the information received, since 2011, several individuals have suffered from respiratory failure, acute pneumonia and other unknown lung diseases as a result of using humidifiers sterilizers manufactured and sold by several business entities, namely, Aekyung Co. Ltd., Costco Wholesale Korea, E-mart Co. Ltd., GS Retail Co. Ltd., Hanvit Chemical Co. Ltd., Home Plus Co. Ltd., Lotte Shopping Co. Ltd., Oxy Reckitt Benckiser, and SK Chemicals. It is alleged that two investigations carried out by the Government to identify victims were based on a classification scheme which resulted in identifying a limited number of victims and potentially excluding other victims eligible for financial support, health monitoring and any other elements of remedy. In addition to the current communication sent to GS Retail Co. Ltd., related communications were sent to the above-mentioned companies and the Governments of Republic of Korea on 12 February 2016. See above and below, case nos. OTH 2/2016, OTH 3/2016, OTH 4/2016, OTH 5/2016, OTH 6/2016, OTH 8/2016, OTH 9/2016, OTH 10/2016, and KOR 1/2016.	

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Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
12/02/2016 JAL	OTH 8/2016 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Hazardous substances and wastes; Health;**	Alleged violations of the rights of at least 530 individuals who suffered from adverse health impacts due to the exposure to hazardous chemicals found in humidifier sterilizers, including over 140 deaths. According to the information received, since 2011, several individuals have suffered from respiratory failure, acute pneumonia and other unknown lung diseases as a result of using humidifiers sterilizers manufactured and sold by several business entities, namely, Aekyung Co. Ltd., Costco Wholesale Korea, E-mart Co. Ltd., GS Retail Co. Ltd., Hanvit Chemical Co. Ltd., Home Plus Co. Ltd., Lotte Shopping Co. Ltd., Oxy Reckitt Benckiser, and SK Chemicals. It is alleged that two investigations carried out by the Government to identify victims were based on a classification scheme which resulted in identifying a limited number of victims and potentially excluding other victims eligible for financial support, health monitoring and any other elements of remedy. In addition to the current communication sent to Home Plus Co. Ltd., related communications were sent to the above-mentioned companies and the Governments of Republic of Korea on 12 February 2016. See above and below, case nos. OTH 2/2016, OTH 3/2016, OTH 4/2016, OTH 5/2016, OTH 6/2016, OTH 7/2016, OTH 9/2016, OTH 10/2016, and KOR 1/2016.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
12/02/2016 JAL	OTH 9/2016 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Hazardous substances and wastes; Health;**	Alleged violations of the rights of at least 530 individuals who suffered from adverse health impacts due to the exposure to hazardous chemicals found in humidifier sterilizers, including over 140 deaths. According to the information received, since 2011, several individuals have suffered from respiratory failure, acute pneumonia and other unknown lung diseases as a result of using humidifiers sterilizers manufactured and sold by several business entities, namely, Aekyung Co. Ltd., Costco Wholesale Korea, E-mart Co. Ltd., GS Retail Co. Ltd., Hanvit Chemical Co. Ltd., Home Plus Co. Ltd., Lotte Shopping Co. Ltd., Oxy Reckitt Benckiser, and SK Chemicals. It is alleged that two investigations carried out by the Government to identify victims were based on a classification scheme which resulted in identifying a limited number of victims and potentially excluding other victims eligible for financial support, health monitoring and any other elements of remedy. In addition to the current communication sent to Costco Wholesale Korea, related communications were sent to the above-mentioned companies and the Governments of Republic of Korea on 12 February 2016. See above and below, case nos. OTH 2/2016, OTH 3/2016, OTH 4/2016, OTH 5/2016, OTH 6/2016, OTH 7/2016, OTH 8/2016, OTH 10/2016, and KOR 1/2016.	06/04/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
12/02/2016 JAL	OTH 10/2016 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Hazardous substances and wastes; Health;**	Alleged violations of the rights of at least 530 individuals who suffered from adverse health impacts due to the exposure to hazardous chemicals found in humidifier sterilizers, including over 140 deaths. According to the information received, several individuals have suffered from respiratory failure, acute pneumonia and other unknown lung diseases as a result of using humidifiers sterilizers manufactured and sold by several business entities, namely, Aekyung Co. Ltd., Costco Wholesale Korea, E-mart Co. Ltd., GS Retail Co. Ltd., Hanvit Chemical Co. Ltd., Home Plus Co. Ltd., Lotte Shopping Co. Ltd., Oxy Reckitt Benckiser, and SK Chemicals. It is alleged that two investigations carried out by the Government to identify victims were based on a classification scheme which resulted in identifying a limited number of victims and potentially excluding other victims eligible for financial support, health monitoring and any other elements of remedy. In addition to the current communication sent to SK Chemicals, related communications were sent to the above-mentioned companies and the Governments of Republic of Korea on 12 February 2016. See above and below, case nos. OTH 2/2016, OTH 3/2016, OTH 4/2016, OTH 5/2016, OTH 6/2016, OTH 7/2016, OTH 8/2016, OTH 9/2016, and KOR 1/2016.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
12/02/2016 JAL	KOR 1/2016 **Republic of Korea**	**Business enterprises; Hazardous substances and wastes; Health;**	Alleged violations of the rights of at least 530 individuals who suffered from adverse health impacts due to the exposure to hazardous chemicals found in humidifier sterilizers, including over 140 deaths. According to the information received, since 2011, several individuals have suffered from respiratory failure, acute pneumonia and other unknown lung diseases as a result of using humidifiers steri¹izers manufactured and sold by several business entities, namely, Aekyung Co. Ltd., Costco Wholesale Korea, E-mart Co. Ltd., GS Retail Co. Ltd., Hanvit Chemical Co. Ltd., Home Plus Co. Ltd., Lotte Shopping Co. Ltd., Oxy Reckitt Benckiser, and SK Chemicals. It is alleged that two investigations carried out by the Government to identify victims were based on a classification scheme which resulted in identifying a limited number of victims and potentially excluding other victims eligible for financial support, health monitoring and any other elements of remedy. Related communications were sent to the above-mentioned companies on 12 February 2016. See above, case nos. OTH 2/2016, OTH 3/2016, OTH 4/2016, OTH 5/2016, OTH 6/2016, OTH 7/2016, OTH 8/2016, OTH 9/2016, OTH 10/2016, and OTH 11/2016.	20/04/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
15/02/2016 AL	PRK 1/2016 **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**	**DPR Korea;**	Allegations of restrictions to the right of freedom of movement in relation to an extradition treaty signed between the Russian Federation and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). According to the information received, in November 2015, the Russian Federation and DPRK signed an extradition treaty, calling for mutual assistance in criminal matters. On 2 February 2016, DPRK and the Russian Federation reportedly signed another treaty that calls for "transferring and readmitting individuals who have illegally left and are illegally present" on the territory of either country. The treaty aims to reduce the number of illegal migrants present in both countries, which reportedly relates to an established practice where DPRK sends its workers to work at logging and/or construction sites in the Russian Federation where they are subjected to severe working conditions and limitations of their basic rights, including freedom of movement. Some workers have reportedly sought asylum outside the DPRK, including in the Russian Federation, fearing persecution for deserting official employment, including torture, should they return to their country. A related communication was sent to the Government of the Russian Federation on 15 February 2016, see below, case no. RUS 1/2016.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
15/02/2016 AL	RUS 1/2016 **Russian Federation**	**DPR Korea;**	Allegations of restrictions to the right of freedom of movement in relation to an extradition treaty signed between the Russian Federation and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). According to the information received, in November 2015, the Russian Federation and DPRK signed an extradition treaty, calling for mutual assistance in criminal matters. On 2 February 2016, DPRK and the Russian Federation reportedly signed another treaty that calls for "transferring and readmitting individuals who have illegally left and are illegally present" on the territory of either country. The treaty aims to reduce the number of illegal migrants present in both countries, which reportedly relates to an established practice where DPRK sends its workers to work at logging and/or construction sites in the Russian Federation where they are subjected to severe working conditions and limitations of their basic rights, including freedom of movement. Some workers have reportedly sought asylum outside the DPRK, including in the Russian Federation, fearing persecution for deserting official employment, including torture, should they return to their country. Concern is expressed that this treaty might be used in contravention of the principle of non-refoulement. A related communication was sent to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 15 February 2016, see above, case no. PRK 1/2016.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
16/02/2016 JUA	COD 1/2016 **Democratic Republic of the Congo**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allégations quant à l'arrestation et la détention arbitraire de neuf personnes dont deux défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues, le 28 novembre 2015, M. Juvin Kombi et M. Pascal Byumanine, membres de la Lutte pour le Changement (LUCHA), ainsi que M. Innocent Fumbu, M. Saïdi Wetemwami Heshima, M. Gervais Semunda Rwamakuba, M. Nelson Katembo Kalindalo, M. Jonathan Kambale Muhasa, M. Osée Kakule Kilala et M. Jojo Semivumbi auraient été arrêtés par les autorités congolaises lors d'une manifestation pacifique à Goma organisée par la LUCHA en mémoire des victimes des tueries commises dans la région de Beni. Le 25 janvier 2016, la demande de liberté provisoire formulée par les avocats des neuf personnes détenues depuis le 28 novembre 2015, aurait été rejetée par le Tribunal de Grande Instance de Goma et ensuite par la Cour d'Appel saisie au second degré. L'audience a débuté le 4 février 2016. Certains membres ou proches de la LUCHA ont fait l'objet de deux communications précédentes envoyées le 16 juin 2015 et le 30 novembre 2015, voir A/HRC/18/51, cas no COD 3/2015 et cas no COD 4/2015).	
16/02/2016 JAL	JOR 2/2016 **Jordan**	**Business enterprises; Environment; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of intimidation, in the form of a verbal threat, and harassment, against an environmental human rights defender following his complaints against the fourth independent power plant (IPP4), Al-Manakher Power Plant, located in the east of Amman, Jordan. According to the information received, on 8 September and 24 November 2015, Mr. Farhan Issa Ahmed Al-Daboubi, a 60-year-old engineer, was summoned by the authorities and questioned about his letters of complaint against IPP4. It is alleged that on 24 November 2015, after being detained for 24 hours, as a condition of release, the police requested Mr. Al-Dadoubi to sign a document committing him not to write to any international organization regarding the IPP4 Project and AES Levant Holding BV Jordan PSC. A related communication was sent to AES Levant Holding BV Jordan PSC on 16 February 2016, see below, case no. OTH 1/2016.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
16/02/2016 JAL	LAO 1/2016 **Lao People's Democratic Republic**	**Adequate housing; Business enterprises; Cultural Rights; Environment; Food; Health; Indigenous peoples;**	Alleged human rights violations associated with the Don Sahong dam development project of the lower Mekong River in the territory of Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2 kilometres from the Laos-Cambodia border. According to the information received, the dam construction, operated by a Malaysian developer, Mega First, is likely to adversely affect approximately 29.7 million people residing both upstream and downstream from the Mekong dam in Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam. Despite the anticipated risks, it is alleged that the project is proceeding without adequate environmental and human rights impact assessment and in the absence of meaningful consultations with the concerned population while posing a considerable threat to the livelihoods of people living in the area, particularly in relation to their right to an adequate standard of living, including the rights to adequate food and housing, the right to the highest standard of physical and mental health, cultural rights, the rights to information and participation, as well as the rights of indigenous peoples. A related communication was sent to the Government of Malaysia on 29 February 2016, see below, case no. MYS 1/2016, as well as to Mega First Corporation Berhad and the Mekong River Commission on 29 February 2016, see below, case nos. OTH 12/2016 and OTH 13/2016.	
16/02/2016 JAL	OTH 1/2016 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Environment; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of intimidation, in the form of a verbal threat, and harassment, against an environmental human rights defender following his complaints against the fourth independent power plant (IPP4) Al-Manakher Power Plant located in the east of Amman, Jordan. According to the information received, on 8 September and 24 November 2015, Mr. Farhan Issa Ahmed Al-Daboubi, a 60-year old engineer, was summoned by the authorities and questioned about his letters of complaint against IPP4. It is alleged that on 24 November 2015, after being detained for 24 hours, as a condition of release, the police requested Mr. Al-Dadoubi to sign a document committing him not to write to any international organization regarding the IPP4 Project and AES Levant Holding BV Jordan PSC. A related communication was sent to the Government of Jordan on 16 February 2016, see above, case no. JOR 2/2016.	03/04/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
18/02/2016 JUA	BDI 3/2016 **Burundi**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allégations de disparition forcée d'une femme défenseur des droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues, le 10 décembre 2015, Mme Marie-Claudette Kwizera aurait été enlevée à Bujumbura. Elle aurait été forcée à monter dans un véhicule de type Hilux. Il s'agirait du même type de véhicule utilisé par le Service national de renseignement (SNR) burundais. Suite à cette disparition la famille de Mme Kwizera aurait été forcée à payer une rançon à un membre SNR sans que Mme Kwizera ne soit libérée par la suite. La famille de Mme Kwizera aurait subi des pressions et, par crainte de représailles, n'aurait pas déposé de plainte formelle auprès des autorités burundaises. Aucune information sur la localisation de Mme Kwizera n'aurait pu être obtenue depuis le 10 décembre et rien n'aurait été fait jusqu'à présent par les autorités pour enquêter sur cette disparition forcée.	
18/02/2016 JUA	IRN 4/2016 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression; Iran; Torture;**	Allegations concerning the arrest, detention and sentencing of two musicians and a filmmaker for producing and distributing underground music. According to the information received, on 5 October 2013, Mr. Mehdi Rajabian, Mr. Yousef Emadi and Mr. Hossein Rajabian were arrested by the intelligence unit of the Revolutionary Guard and detained in the northern city of Sari, including in solitary confinement and without access to a lawyer. After 18 days, all three men appeared before the 3rd Branch of the Revolutionary Court and were sent to Evin Prison, Tehran, before being released after a period ranging between 40 days and two months, upon payment of a bail of 200 million Tomans (approximately 6.625 USD). In May 2015, the three individuals appeared at their trial before Branch 28 of the Revolutionary Court, who sentenced them to six years in prison and fined them 200 million Tomans for "insulting the sacred" and "propaganda against the state" through the production and promotion of underground music. On 22 December 2015, the three men appeared before Branch 54 of the Tehran Appeals Court, whose decision is expected shortly.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
19/02/2016 JAL	GTM 1/2016 **Guatemala**	**Extreme poverty; Food;**	Carta enviada a las autoridades de Guatemala con el fin de alentar a las nuevas autoridades cumplir con cuarto sentencias del Juzgado de Niñez y Adolescencia del Departamento de Zacapa del 2013, centrales al derecho a la alimentación en Guatemala. Se alienta concluir a la brevedad posible los avances en la elaboración y aprobación del Protocolo de actuación para el ejercicio del derecho humano a la alimentación, en el marco del cumplimiento de estas sentencias.	
19/02/2016 JUA	IRN 5/2016 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of religion; Iran;**	Alleged mass conviction of Baha'is for peaceful exercise of their right to freedom of religion, expression and association. According to the information received, on 5 January 2016, Branch 2 of the Revolutionary Court in the city of Gorgan, Golestan Province of Iran, sentenced 24 Iranian Baha'is (Shahnam Jazbani, 48 years old; Sheida Ghoddousi, 47 years old; Farahnaz Tebyanian, 48 years old; Pouneh Sanaie, 43 years old; Parisa Shahidi, 46 years old; Mona Amri, 32 years old; Mojdeh Zohouri Golkenari, 43 years old; Behnam Hasani, 42 years old; Hona Aghighian, 53 years old; Hona Koushk-Baghi, 37 years old; Bita Hedayati, 45 years old; Vesagh Sanaie, 39 years old; Shohreh Samimi, 41 years old; Tina Mowhebati, 21 years old; Parivash Shojaie, 37 years old; Roufia Pakzadan, 27 years old; Nazi Tahghighi Hesari, 50 years old; Soudabeh Mehdinejad Behnamiri, 42 years old; Mitra Nouri, 55 years old; Shiva Rowhani, 45 years old; Navid Moallem, 47 years old; Houshmand Dehghan, 46 years old; Karmilia Bidelian, 42 years old; Maryam Dehghan, 60 years old) to lengthy prison sentences, ranging from 6 to 11 years. The Revolutionary Court reportedly convicted them for violating the country's national security laws, especially articles 498, 499, 500 and 508 of the Islamic Penal Code. Concern is expressed that the arrest, detention and sentencing of the 24 aforementioned Baha'is may be solely related to the peaceful exercise of their right to freedom of religion, expression and association.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
19/02/2016 JUA	LSO 1/2016 **Lesotho**	**Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest of, charges and serious threats against a lawyer representing members of the Lesotho Defence Force accused of plotting a mutiny. According to the information received, Mr. Kgotso Nthontho, a prominent lawyer representing three members of the Lesotho Defence Force (LDF) accused of plotting a mutiny, was arrested on 12 February 2016. The charges against him reportedly relate to alleged perjury and appear to be directly related to his efforts in challenging the detention of his clients. Mr. Nthontho was released on the same day after the High Court had ordered his immediate and unconditional release. Mr. Nthontho had previously been directly threatened in court by members of the LDF; he had also been followed and monitored and his name, together with the names of other lawyers representing soldiers detained on mutiny charges, had appeared on a 'hit list' circulated on social media back in November 2015. His arrest took place in a context of increasing threats and attacks against the independence of the judiciary and lawyers, and decline of the rule of law in Lesotho following the arrest and detention of a number of LDF soldiers and the killing of the former Commander of the LDF, which were the subject of a previous communication sent on 30 November 2015, see A/HRC/31/79, case no. LSO 1/2015.	
19/02/2016 JAL	TJK 1/2016 **Tajikistan**	**Health; Privacy; Torture;**	Alleged restrictions to the right to be free from degrading treatment, and the rights to health and privacy in connection with amendments to the "Family Code of the Republic of Tajikistan" and the "Law on State Registration of Acts of Civil Status". According to the information received, the amendments will require couples to undergo a mandatory medical examination, including HIV testing, prior to registering their marriage. The test results will reportedly be disclosed to both partners. Concern is expressed that the amendments, if applied without respecting consent, confidentiality and necessity requirements, may amount to degrading treatment. Such amendments could also seriously infringe upon the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and the right to privacy as they undermine informed consent and confidentiality, and could potentially lead to the discrimination of persons living with HIV/AIDS based on their health status.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
23/02/2016 JAL	EGY 3/2016 **Egypt**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged attempt to arbitrarily close a human rights organization in violation of the rights to freedom of association and freedom of expression. According to the information received, on 17 February 2016, an "administrative closing order" was issued to the Nadeem Center for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture, which provides support for victims of torture and their families. The closure of the organization has been suspended until after a meeting between representatives of the organization and the Ministry of Health, scheduled for 22 February 2016, after which the Nadeem Center may be closed immediately. Serious concern is expressed at the reason for the closure of the organization, namely its human rights work and the exercise of the rights to freedom of association and freedom of expression. Further concern is expressed at the use of NGO Law (84/2002) to restrict civil society space. NGO Law (84/2002) was the subject of five previous communications sent on 17 November 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. EGY 12/2011; 12 February 2013, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. EGY 4/2013; 20 March 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. EGY 5/2013; 29 August 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. EGY 11/2014; and 12 June 2015, see A/HRC/31/79, case no. EGY 10/2015.	
23/02/2016 AL	OTH 14/2016 **Other**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;**	Letter expressing concerns about Financial Action Task Force's Recommendation 8 on combating the abuse of non-profit organizations. Recommendation 8 characterizes non-profit organizations as "particularly vulnerable", a notion that has sometimes been used by States to justify restrictive measures or overregulation applied to the civil society sector. The Special Rapporteur urges the Financial Action Task Force, an intergovernmental body tasked with developing policies to combat money laundering, to consider launching a consultative revision process of Recommendation 8 so that it better reflects approaches to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism that comply with international human rights standards.	23/03/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
24/02/2016 JUA	PAK 5/2016 **Pakistan**	**Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;**	Alleged serious threats to kill a lawyer and human rights defender as a result of her legitimate human rights work. According to the information received, on 3 February 2016, while in Sri Lanka, Ms. Asma Jahangir, a prominent lawyer and human rights defender, was advised not to return to Pakistan as she received credible information that "Daesh" had planned an attack against her. Despite promises by government officials that her security and that of her family would be increased, such increase in protection has not happened at this stage. Ms. Jahangir was the subject of five previous communications sent on 15 June 2012, A/HRC/22/47/Add.4, case no. PAK 8/2012; 24 January 2011, A/HRC/19/55/Add.2, case no. PAK 1/2011; 16 November 2007, A/HRC/7/28/Add.1, case no. PAK 16/2007; 30 January 2006, A/HRC/4/37/Add.1, case no. PAK 2/2006; and 18 May 2005, see E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.1, case no. PAK 7/2005.	
24/02/2016 JAL	VEN 2/2016 **Venezuela**	**Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;**	Presunto asesinato de un abogado y defensor de los derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 22 de enero, el Sr. Héctor Sánchez Lozada, abogado y defensor de los derechos humanos fue matado por dos personas en motocicleta, saliendo de una visita con un cliente en la Ciudad de Maturín en el Estado de Monagas. Se expresa preocupación por el presunto asesinato del Sr. Lozada que podría estar directamente relacionado con el desempeño de sus funciones de abogado y su trabajo en defensa de los derechos humanos.	
25/02/2016 AL	DEU 1/2016 **Germany**	**Hazardous substances and wastes;**	Letter in follow-up to the official country visit of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes to Germany from 30 November to 7 December 2015. The letter contains a submission to the process of developing the German National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights currently being drafted under the auspices of the Federal Foreign Office. Concern is raised that on-going challenges exist in relation to chemicals management. German businesses are encouraged to emerge as leaders in the transition to safer chemicals and the Government is encouraged to enable this shift by creating incentives and frameworks for businesses to foster a positive human rights record.	29/02/2016 12/04/2016

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
25/02/2016 JAL	NLD 1/2016 **Netherlands**	**Adequate housing; Extreme poverty; Migrants;**	Letter in follow-up to the response received from the Government of the Netherlands on 9 July 2015 to a communication regarding the failure to provide emergency assistance to homeless migrants in an irregular situation. The letter argues that various forms of shelter provided to irregular migrants in the Netherlands, elaborated in detail in the Government's reply, still fail to prevent them from becoming homeless. The letter sets out the Netherlands' obligation under regional and international human rights law to provide a minimum essential level of the right to adequate housing as well as other related economic, social and cultural rights for all, including irregular migrants on its territory. The above-mentioned previous communication was sent to the Government of the Netherlands on 12 December 2014, see A/HRC/29/50, case no. NLD 1/2014. For the response of the Government of the Netherlands of 9 July 2015 to communication NLD 1/2014, see A/HRC/31/79.	
25/02/2016 JAL	OTH 15/2016 **Other**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged arbitrary withdrawal of journalistic accreditation of a journalist covering United Nations affairs in New York. According to the information received, on 19 February 2016, Mr. Matthew Lee received a letter in which the United Nations Under Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information informed him of the Department of Public Information's (DPI) decision to withdraw his Resident Correspondent accreditation at the United Nations Office in New York in favour of non-Resident Correspondent. Later that day, Mr. Lee was escorted from the United Nations premises after his current credential was annulled. The annulment of Mr. Lee's accreditation was, according to the letter received, based on an incident that occurred on 29 January 2016, during the United Nations Correspondents Association Annual General Meeting, which DPI allegedly determined was in violation of the United Nations Media Guidelines. On that date, Mr. Lee's allegedly tried to cover a meeting in the United Nations Press Briefing Room, which he left after being informed by United Nations security of its restricted nature. Allegedly, no information was requested from Mr. Lee nor was any other written communication sent to him on this incident, until the receipt of the letter on 19 February.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/02/2016 JUA	PAK 4/2016 **Pakistan**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Terrorism;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention and charging of a human rights defender. According to the information received, on 16 January 2016, Mr. Saeed Baloch, board member of International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, secretary general of the Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum (PFF) and Muttahida Labour Federation and Fishermen's Cooperative Society (FCS), was summoned for questioning by members of the Rangers, Pakistan's Paramilitary police force, to Keamari station. On 26 January 2016, he was presented before the Sindh High Court and accused of financially assisting an individual involved in organized crime, and of embezzling fisheries' funds. The court placed Mr. Baloch under three month of preventative detention under the Anti-Terrorism Act 1997. The Rangers stated he was arrested on 25 January 2016, however, on 19 January 2016 his family petitioned the Rangers to allow them to visit him, which was denied.	
25/02/2016 JAL	RUS 2/2016 **Russian Federation**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged liquidation of a human rights non-governmental organization. According to the information received, on 10 February 2016, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Tatarstan approved the Ministry of Justice's request for the liquidation of Agora, a prominent non-governmental organization, following a series of investigations in 2015 in relation to the work of the organization. The Ministry accused Agora of, inter alia, conducting political actions with a view to "influencing public opinion", of publishing critical documents without indicating that their author had been labelled a "foreign agent" organization, and of undertaking efforts to be excluded from the registry of "foreign agents". The adoption and application of the Law on Introducing Amendments to Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation in Part Regulating Activities of Non-commercial Organizations which Carry Functions of Foreign Agents was the subject of six previous communications sent on 11 July 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. RUS 5/2012; 13 June 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. RUS 3/2013; 18 December 2013, see A/HRC/26/21, case no. RUS 13/2013; 20 June 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. RUS 5/2014; 14 November 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. RUS 9/2014; and 7 August 2015, see A/HRC/31/79, case no. RUS 4/2015.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/02/2016 JUA	THA 9/2015 **Thailand**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged charges, detention and/or convictions of 26 persons in relation to lèse-majesté offences, for having exercised their right to freedom of opinion and expression. According to the information received, between May 2010 and August 2015, 26 persons were arrested, detained and/or convicted under article 112 of the Thai Criminal Code (also known as the lèse-majesté law) and section 14 of the Computer Crime Act. The 26 persons concerned are: Mr. Opas Chamsuksai, Mr. Thiansutham Sutthijittaseranee, Mr. Hasadin Uraipaiwan, Mr. Wittaya Wongpoe, Mr. Samak Pantae, Mr. Phongsak Sribunpeng, Ms. Sasiwimol Patomwongfa-ngarm, Mr. Siraphob Kornaroot, Mr. Juesong Sae-kow, Mr. Nguenkhun Udonkunakorn, Ms. Anchan Preelert, Mr. Prajakchai Chumkam, Ms. Jaruwan Eiampong, Mr. Anon Masin, Mr. Chartchai Maneerat, Mr. Ekkachai Hongkangwan, Mr. Yossawaris Chuklom, Mr. Prasit Chaisrisa, Mr. Patiwat Saraiyaem, Ms. Porntip Munkhong, Mr. Udomsak Wattanaworachaiwathin, Mr. Chaleaw Chankiat, Mr. Piya Jullakittipan, Mr. Tanapon Bumrungsuk, Mr. Jaran Ditapichai, and Mr. Sombat Boonngam-anong. Fifteen of these persons were tried by military courts, despite being civilians. The above-mentioned persons were charged under article 112 of the Thai Criminal Code and section 14 of the Computer Crime Act, inter alia, for expressing opinions either in private or public spaces, including online. Concerns relate to the inconformity of the application of these provisions with article 19 of the ICCPR, not meeting the strict tests of necessity and proportionality. Concern is expressed at the "chilling effect" such convictions may have on the enjoyment of the right to freedom of opinion and expression in Thailand and at the continued restrictions on fundamental rights particularly affecting political opponents in Thailand following the military coup of 22 May 2014. A previous related communication concerning allegations related to charges against, detention and/or conviction of 21 persons under the lèse-majesté law was sent on 8 December 2014, see A/HRC/29/50, case no. THA 13/2014.	29/02/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/02/2016 JAL	THA 1/2016 **Thailand**	**Business enterprises; Migrants; Slavery; Trafficking;**	Alleged human rights violations of migrant workers, who are working within poultry supply chains in Thailand. According to the information received, migrant workers are exposed to extreme exploitation and slavery like conditions whilst working in poultry processing sites. Human rights violations, including economic exploitation; debt bondage; physical and verbal abuse; arbitrary manipulation of salaries; a lack of social security and health protection; unsafe working conditions; discrimination, and restrictions on workers' freedom of movement, are alleged to be perpetrated by recruitment intermediaries, employers and in certain cases local police.	26/02/2016
26/02/2016 JAL	BDI 4/2016 **Burundi**	**Albinism; Violence against women;**	Allégations d'enlèvement, assassinat et amputation d'une jeune fille atteinte d'albinisme au Burundi. Selon les informations reçues, le 17 février 2016, une enfant, âgée de 4 ans et atteinte albinisme, a été enlevée, assassinée, puis amputée d'un bras. Il est probable que l'agression ait été perpétrée dans le but de découper des parties du corps de la victime afin de les utiliser, ou de les vendre en vue de leur utilisation dans le cadre de rituels de sorcellerie.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
26/02/2016 JAL	GTM 2/2016 **Guatemala**	**Disappearances; Discrimination against women; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Indigenous peoples; Slavery; Summary executions; Torture; Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec; Violence against women;**	Comunicación relativa al desarrollo de tres procesos judiciales sobre violaciones manifiestas de las normas internacionales de derechos humanos y violaciones graves del derecho internacional humanitario, ocurridas durante el período del conflicto armado interno en Guatemala. Según las informaciones recibidas, procedimientos judiciales habrían iniciado en tres causas conocidas por los nombres de CREOMPAZ; Molina Theissen; y Sepur Zarco. Dieciocho militares en situación de retiro habrían sido objeto de órdenes de captura y habrían sido acusados de varios delitos incluyendo delitos de lesa humanidad, masacres, desaparición forzada, incluso en el caso de un niño, Marco Antonio Molina Theissen, así como la esclavitud sexual y laboral de mujeres q'eqchíes que vivían en la comunidad de Sepur Zarco, donde estaba ubicada una base militar durante la época del conflicto armado interno. En el contexto de estos procesos judiciales, se reportan un creciente número de mensajes y actos intimidatorios, incluyendo de grupos ligados a los militares acusados, que buscarían desacreditar y presionar a las víctimas y a quienes les apoyan en este proceso. Esta comunicación se refiere a comunicaciones anteriores enviadas el 22 de diciembre de 2014, ver A/HRC/29/50, caso no. GTM 8/2014; 18 de agosto de 2014, ver A/HRC/28/85, caso no. GTM 5/2014; el 2 de mayo 2014, ver A/HRC/27/72, caso no. GTM 4/2014; el 30 de octubre 2013, ver A/HRC/25/74, caso no. GTM 9/2013; el 17 de mayo 2013, ver A/HRC/24/21, caso, no. GTM 5/2013; y el 15 de marzo 2013, ver A/HRC/24/21, caso no. GTM 2/2013.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
26/02/2016 JUA	ISR 2/2016 **Israel**	**Health; OPT; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention, and subsequent torture and ill-treatment, of a Palestinian journalist working for the satellite channel Al-Majd. According to information received, on 21 November 2015 Mr. Mohammed Al-Qiq was arrested at his home and transferred to a series of detention centres. It is alleged that he was tortured during the initial weeks of his detention. On 25 November, Mr. Al-Qiq began a hunger strike to protest the arbitrary nature and conditions of his detention and it is reported that his health has steadily deteriorated since then. He is currently being held on a six month administrative detention order issued by Ofer Military Court and has not been formally charged. On 4 February 2016, the Israeli High Court of Justice decided to suspend the administrative detention order given his deteriorating health, however the Court did not rule on the validity of his administrative detention. In addition, the Court specified that the order would be re-instated when Mr. Al-Qiq's health improved. In response, Mr. Al-Qiq rejected the Israeli Court's decision to suspend his detention without trial and has continued his hunger strike.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
29/02/2016 UA	AUS 2/2016 **Australia**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Allegations that the proposed Carmichael Coal Mine by Adani Mining in the Galilee Basin, Queensland, would threaten the ancestral lands, sacred sites and cultural identity of the Wangan and Jagalingou peoples. According to the information received, the extensive coal extraction plant, waste rock dumps and associated infrastructure would have significant negative impact on the land and that the mines would allegedly require 12 billion litres of water per year, thus affecting the Carmichael River and the sacred Doongmabulla Springs. The Wangan and Jagalingou peoples' relationship to their ancestral land and water is central to their culture and self-identity. The environmental destruction caused by the mine would permanently rupture their relationship with their ancestral land and water, deny their ability to transfer spiritual ties to their children and destroy their culture beyond repair. The Wangan and Jagalingou people have faced intense governmental and corporate pressure in relation to development of the mine. Concerns have been raised over the failure by the National Native Title Tribunal and the State and Federal government to ensure the free and informed consent prior of the aboriginal community, who have a pending Native Title land claim on the area since 2004.	01/04/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
29/02/2016 JAL	MYS 1/2016 **Malaysia**	**Adequate housing; Business enterprises; Cultural Rights; Environment; Food; Health; Indigenous peoples;**	Alleged human rights violations associated with the Don Sahong dam development project of the lower Mekong River in the territory of Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2 kilometres from the Laos-Cambodia border. According to the information received, the dam construction, operated by a Malaysian developer, Mega First, is likely to adversely affect approximately 29.7 million people residing both upstream and downstream from the Mekong dam in Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam. Despite the anticipated risks, it is alleged that the project is proceeding without adequate environmental and human rights impact assessment and in the absence of meaningful consultation with the concerned population while posing a considerable threat to the livelihoods of people living in the area, particularly in relation to their right to an adequate standard of living, including the rights to adequate food and housing, the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, cultural rights, the rights to information and participation, as well as the rights of indigenous peoples. A related communication was sent to the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic on 16 February 2016, see above, case no. LAO 1/2016, as well as to Mega First Corporation Berhad and the Mekong River Commission on 29 February 2016, see below, case nos. OTH 12/2016 and 13/2016.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
29/02/2016 JAL	OTH 12/2016 **Other**	**Adequate housing; Business enterprises; Cultural Rights; Environment; Food; Health; Indigenous peoples;**	Alleged human rights violations associated with the Don Sahong dam development project of the lower Mekong River in the territory of Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2 kilometres from the Laos-Cambodia border. According to the information received, the dam construction, operated by a Malaysian developer, Mega First, is likely to adversely affect approximately 29.7 million people residing both upstream and downstream from the Mekong dam in Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam. Despite the anticipated risks, it is alleged that the project is proceeding without adequate environmental and human rights impact assessment and in the absence of meaningful consultation with the concerned population while posing a considerable threat to the livelihoods of people living in the area, particularly in relation to their right to an adequate standard of living, including the rights to adequate food and housing, the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, cultural rights, the rights to information and participation, as well as the rights of indigenous peoples. Related communications were sent to the Governments of Lao People's Democratic Republic and Malaysia on 16 and 29 February 2016, respectively, see above, case nos. LAO 1/2016 and MYS 1/2016, as well as to Mekong River Commission, see below, case no. OTH 13/2016.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
29/02/2016 JAL	OTH 13/2016 **Other**	**Adequate housing; Business enterprises; Cultural Rights; Environment; Food; Health; Indigenous peoples;**	Alleged human rights violations associated with the Don Sahong dam development project of the lower Mekong River in the territory of Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2 kilometres from the Laos-Cambodia border. According to the information received, the dam construction, operated by a Malaysian developer, Mega First, is likely to adversely affect approximately 29.7 million people residing both upstream and downstream from the Mekong dam in Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam. Despite the anticipated risks, it is alleged that the project is proceeding without adequate environmental and human rights impact assessment and in the absence of meaningful consultation with the concerned population while posing a considerable threat to the livelihoods of people living in the area, particularly in relation to their right to an adequate standard of living, including the rights to adequate food and housing, the right to the highest standard of physical and mental health, cultural rights, the rights to information and participation, as well as the rights of indigenous peoples. Related communications were sent to the Governments of Lao People's Democratic Republic and Malaysia on 16 and 29 February 2016, respectively, see above, case nos. LAO 1/2016 and MYS 1/2016, as well as to Mega First Corporation Berhad, see above, case no. OTH 12/2016.	

B. Replies received between 1 February and 30 April 2016 relating to communications sent before 1 December 2015

11. The table below lists, in chronological order, communications dating before 1 December 2015 to which a reply or an additional reply has been received in the period between 1 February and 30 April 2016. Copies of the full text of the communications sent and the reply received during the reporting period can be accessed from the electronic version of this report available on the OHCHR website. Some names of individuals or other information have been rendered anonymous or otherwise unidentifiable. Government replies to cases COL 2/2014, MEX 3/2014, and ISR 1/2015 were omitted in the previous report A/HRC/31/79 due to technical problems and are now included

Date Type	*Case No Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
27/01/2014 JUA	COL 2/2014 **Colombia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Internally displaced persons; Summary executions;**	Presunto patrón de asesinatos, ataques, y amenazas de muerte y allanamientos, perpetrados por grupos armados ilegales en contra de defensores de derechos humanos trabajando en conexión con el proceso de restitución de tierras en el país. Según la información recibida, los Sres. Hermes Enrique Vidal Osorio, Ever Cordero Oviedo y Giraldo Antonio Padilla Ortega habrían sido asesinados y el Sr. Bruno Federico habría sufrido un ataque y actos de intimidación. Se expresa seria preocupación por las alegaciones recibidas indicando que las violaciones en su contra pudieran estar relacionadas con su trabajo en conexión con el proceso de restitución de tierras.	04/01/2016
27/02/2014 AL	TJK 2/2014 **Tajikistan**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged threat to the independence of the legal profession. According to the information received, the draft law of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Advocacy and the Bar would establish a Qualification Commission which would operate under the Ministry of Justice and be responsible for regulating the legal profession. Concerns have been expressed that the draft law, if passed in its current form, would leave the legal profession vulnerable to interference from the executive branch of Government.	19/04/2016

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
22/04/2014 JUA	MEX 3/2014 **México**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Presunta detención arbitraria y tortura de un defensor de derechos humanos. Según la información recibida, Damián Gallardo habría sido arrestado el 18 de mayo de 2013, habría sufrido actos de tortura en detención y habría sido forzado a firmar una confesión, en la cual se habría auto-inculpado en la comisión de delitos por los cuales posteriormente habría sido imputado. El 25 de mayo y 16 de junio de 2013, recibió una sentencia penal por los delitos de "delincuencia organizada" y "secuestro de menores", respectivamente. L'apelación estaría en proceso. Se expresa seria preocupación por la integridad física y psicóloga de Damián Gallardo, quien sigue en detención. El Sr. Gallardo Martínez es integrante de la Asamblea Popular de los Pueblos de Oaxaca (APPO) y trabaja por los derechos de los pueblos indígenas y la educación comunitaria de las comunidades indígenas de la Región Mixe y Zapoteca de la Sierra de Oaxaca. El Sr. Gallardo y APPO han sido objeto de comunicaciones anteriores enviadas el 29 de agosto de 2006, el 30 de octubre de 2006, y el 8 de noviembre de 2006, vea A/HRC/4/37/Add.1, párrafos 435-437; el 16 de enero de 2007, vea A/HRC/7/28/Add.1, párrafos 1301-1302, 1316-1317; y el 25 de marzo de 2009, vea A/HRC/13/22/Add.1, párrafos 1397-1402.	04/09/2014 07/12/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
18/08/2014 JAL	MYS 5/2014 **Malaysia**	**Environment; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Toxic waste;**	Allegations of excessive use of force by the police against environmental and human rights defenders, and local residents who were peacefully protesting against an Australian private company. According to the information received, Lynas Corporation, and its Lynas Advanced Materials Plant (LAMP) is a rare earth processing plant currently being set up in Kuantan, Malaysia, that will potentially impose tons of toxic waste on the local community. On 22 June 2014, around 1,000 environmental activists, human rights defenders and local residents gathered to peacefully protest against the Australian mining company, Lynas Corporation, at Jalan Bandaran in Gebeng, Malaysia. Reportedly, after attempts to negotiate with the police, several protesters were beaten and arrested. Two protesters were hospitalized and one sustained serious injuries to his head. Fifteen Malaysian protesters were charged with, among others, unlawful assembly and rioting: Wong Tack, leader of Himpunan Hijau Hijau, (Green Assembly), a Malaysian environmentalist movement, and five of its members - Phua Kia Yeow, Ho Kam Huat, Wong Chee Wai, Wong Chee Wen and Foong Poh Choo - and Chong Kong Yeun, Raymond Ng Abdullah, Hew Kuan Yau, Thomas Wang, Ta Weng Seng, Rapar Ahmad, Lee Khai Ming, Tan Chee Hooi and Zamri Zonal. Ms. Natalie Lowrey, an Australian citizen, was also arrested and detained for six days, during which she was denied access to basic necessities, including water, before being deported to Australia on 27 June 2014.	05/02/2016
01/10/2014 JUA	MYS 6/2014 **Malaysia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations of criminalization of the lawful exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, through application of the Sedition Act of 1948. According to the information received, at least 23 persons, including elected Members of Parliament, political activists, human rights defenders, academics, lawyers, students and journalists, have been charged, detained and sentenced under the Sedition Act of 1948 for expressing opinions and disseminating information through different channels, including the internet and traditional media. It is reported that the Sedition Act of 1948 has been increasingly used in recent months to prevent and criminalize democratic speech, including criticism against the Government, its leaders and ruling political parties, as well as to prevent discussions on religion and ethnicity issues.	14/10/2014 15/03/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
23/12/2014 JAL	MYS 8/2014 **Malaysia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations related to the Sedition Act of 1948 and restrictions to the right to freedom of opinion and expression. According to the information received, on the basis of the Sedition Act of 1948 (the Act), law enforcement institutions enjoy unfettered discretion to arrest and charge individuals who are merely exercising their right to freedom of opinion and expression, as set forth in article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Reportedly, the Prime Minister of Malaysia made a statement on 27 November 2014 expressing the Government's intention not only to retain, but also to strengthen, the Act. It is also reported that since Special Rapporteurs' last communicated with the Government on the issue, there have been new cases of persons detained and charged under the Act for acts related to the legitimate exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion and expression. This communication is sent in follow-up to the response received from the Government of Malaysia to the press release issued on 8 October 2014, following the communication sent on 1 October 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. MYS 6/2014.	15/03/2016
16/01/2015 JUA	IRN 1/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of an Iranian woman for a drawing she created protesting the banning of vasectomies and family planning. According to the information received, on 10 January 2015, Ms. Atena Farghdani, a graphic arts student, was summoned to Branch 15 of the Revolutionary Court, where she was arrested and subsequently beaten in front of her parents. Upon Ms. Farghdani's protest, she was taken to a court room, where she was insulted and beaten again, this time allegedly in front of a judge. She was then taken to Varamin prison, where she is currently being held. She has been accused of propaganda against the system; acts against national security; and insulting Members of Parliament. These accusations reportedly stem from a drawing she created, protesting the banning of vasectomies and family planning. Concern is expressed at the arrest and detention of Ms. Farghdani, and the physical abuse which occurred inside a courtroom in the presence of authorities.	16/03/2016

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
11/02/2015 AL	TJK 1/2015 **Tajikistan**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged threat to the independence of the legal profession. According to the information received, a draft law on Advocacy and the Bar has passed the Lower House of Parliament in Tajikistan. The draft law establishes a Qualification Commission as the body responsible for regulating entry into the legal profession, disbarment, and issuing licenses to practice law. The draft law provides that the Qualification Commission would operate under the purview of the Ministry of Justice, leaving lawyers vulnerable to interference from the Executive Branch of Government. The draft law on Advocacy and the Bar was the subject of a previous communication sent on 27 February 2014, see A/HRC/26/21, case no. TJK 2/2014.	16/04/2015 19/04/2016
12/02/2015 JUA	IRN 3/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Iran; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged imminent risk of execution of a juvenile offender in the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the information received, Mr. Saman Naseem was sentenced to death in April 2013 by a criminal Court in Mahabad for Moharebeh ("enmity against God") and Ifsad fil-Arz ("corruption on earth") in relation to his alleged involvement in an armed confrontation between Revolutionary Guards and the Party for Free Life of Kurdistan (PJAK) in Sardasht in 2011. The Supreme Court reportedly upheld the sentence in December 2013. The Oroumieh Central Prison, where Mr. Naseem is currently being held, has reportedly received clearance from the Judiciary's implementation division to carry out his execution on 19 February 2015. Mr. Naseem's lawyer has allegedly been prevented from reviewing the case file for information about the impending execution and pursuing the case. Grave concern is expressed at the imminent execution of Mr. Naseem, who at the time of the alleged crime is believed to have been less than 18 years old, which would render his execution a violation of international human rights law. Mr. Naseem was the subject of a previous communication sent on 14 October 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. IRN 23/2014.	16/06/2015 04/03/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
13/02/2015 JAL	ESP 4/2015 **Spain**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Migrants;**	Alegaciones relativas a las disposiciones del Proyecto de Ley Orgánica de Protección de la Seguridad Ciudadana (PLOPSC), las cuales contradecirían normas y estándares internacionales en materia de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 11 de diciembre de 2014, se habría aprobado el PLOPSC en el Pleno del Congreso de los Diputados y sería inminente su aprobación en ley por el Senado. El nuevo texto mantendría e incorporaría en proyecto de ley una serie de supuestos y disposiciones que limitarían de forma desproporcionada e innecesaria el ejercicio de los derechos a las libertades de expresión, opinión y reunión pacífica y presupondrían la posibilidad de realizar expulsiones "en caliente" en Melilla y Ceuta. El anteproyecto de Ley Orgánica de Protección de la Seguridad Ciudadana fue objeto de dos comunicaciones previas, el 5 de febrero de 2015, ver arriba, caso no. ESP 1/2015, y el 30 de diciembre de 2013, ver referencia no. A/HRC/26/21, caso no. ESP 7/2013.	03/03/2016 19/03/2015
04/05/2015 JAL	MAR 2/2015 **Maroc**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allégations de diverses restrictions au droit de réunion pacifique et à la liberté d'association d'une organisation de défense des droits de l'homme. Selon les informations reçues, depuis le mois de juillet 2014, l'Association marocaine des droits de l'homme (AMDH) fait l'objet de diverses restrictions quant à son droit de tenir des réunions pacifiques pour la protection et promotion des droits de l'homme. Il est également rapporté que l'administration a refusé de réceptionner des documents, ou de délivrer à diverses sections de l'association le récépissé confirmant leur notification de la composition d'un nouveau comité directeur ou de nouveaux statuts, tel que prévu par la législation nationale.	28/08/2015 16/03/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
12/05/2015 JAL	IRN 4/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Iran; Minority issues;**	Alleged mass arrest and harassment of Ahwazi Arab minorities in Khuzestan Province. According to the information received, on 14 March 2015, Mr. X, an Ahwazi Arab, reportedly set himself on fire in response to repeated harassment from local authorities regarding licensure of his produce stand. Mr. X reportedly later died as a result of inadequate medical attention to his burns. In response, protests were held in several Arab-majority cities. On 17 March 2015, about one thousand protestors were reportedly detained in Ahwaz and released only after signing a pledge. Several protestors remain incarcerated with criminal charges pending against them. Following Mr. X's death, his family has reportedly been harassed by authorities. From mid-March to April 2015, up to one hundred Ahwazi Arabs, including activists and several minors, were arrested without warrants by armed masked men following peaceful protests leading up to the tenth anniversary of the 15 April 2005 Ahwazi uprising.	04/03/2016
19/05/2015 JUA	IRN 5/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention and unfair trial of a human rights defender. According to the information received, on 5 May 2015, Ms. Narges Mohammadi, the Deputy Director and Spokeswoman for the Centre for Human Rights Defenders (CHRD) and founder of the civil society group "Step by step to stop the death penalty" (LEGAM), was arrested at her home by intelligence ministry agents that stated that she was being taken into custody in order to serve the remainder of her six-year prison sentence that she received on 22 April 2012. She was provisionally released on 31 July 2012 for medical reasons linked to the medical treatment she received in prison. Two days prior to Ms. Mohammadi's arrest, she appeared before Branch 15 of the Revolutionary Court in Tehran for her first session of trial where she faces new charges, including "propaganda against the state", "assembly and collusion against the state" and "establishing the anti-security and illegal Step by Step to Stop Death Penalty" group. The defence team was unable to review the case file prior to the trial. Ms. Mohammadi has been the subject of several previous communications sent on 23 June 2010, see A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, paras. 1220 - 1225, 11 October 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. IRN 13/2011, and 27 March 2012, see A/HRC/21/49, case no. IRN 5/2012.	16/03/2016

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
02/06/2015 JUA	IRN 7/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Disappearances; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged imminent execution of two juvenile offenders after trials that did not meet due process and fair trial guarantees. According to the information received, on 18 March 2015, Mr. Saman Naseem, whose death sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court in December 2013 and who was scheduled for execution on 19 February 2015, was transferred from Oroumieh prison to an unknown location. In March 2015, the authorities informed Mr. Naseem's lawyer that his execution had not been carried out. In 2009, in another case, Mr. Hamid Ahmadi was reportedly sentenced to death. However, the Supreme Court overturned his sentence and sent the case back to the Appeals Court for re-trial. In March 2010, the Appeals Court in Gilan Province re-sentenced Mr. Ahmadi to death, a decision which was upheld by the Supreme Court in November 2010. Mr. Ahmadi's application for judicial review is currently pending before the Supreme Court. Mr. Naseem was the subject of two previous communications dated 14 October 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. IRN 23/2014, and 12 February 2015, see A/HRC/29/50, case no. IRN 3/2015.	04/03/2016
04/06/2015 JUA	IRN 6/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention, prolonged solitary confinement and unfair trial of an artist and two journalists. According to the information received, on 26 February 2015, Ms. Atena Farghadani, a graphic arts student who had been detained in Gharchak prison since August 2014, was taken to hospital after suffering a heart attack. After release from hospital, Ms. Farghadani was reportedly taken to Evin prison where she is being held in solitary confinement. On 19 May 2015 her trial commenced on charges of, inter alia, "spreading propaganda against the system", and "insulting the Supreme Leader", and on 1 June 2015, she was reportedly sentenced to 12 years and nine months in prison. It is reported that her lawyer was not allowed to review her case file. On 22 July 2014, Mr. Jason Rezaian, an American-Iranian journalist, was arrested together with his wife, Ms. Yeganeh Salehi, also a journalist. Ms. Salehi was released on bail in October 2014. In April 2015, Mr. Rezaian was formally charged with espionage. Mr. Rezaian's and Ms. Salehi's trial started on 26 May 2015. During his detention, Mr. Rezaian spent a number of months in solitary confinement, during which he was interrogated repeatedly. Ms. Farghadani and Mr. Rezaian were the subject of two previous communications sent on 6 August 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. IRN 16/2014, and on 16 January 2015, see A/HRC/29/50, case no. IRN 1/2015.	04/03/2016 16/03/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
11/06/2015 JUA	KOR 2/2015 **Republic of Korea**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged excessive use of force against and detention of protestors and human rights activists during peaceful protests commemorating the Sewol ferry accident and during the Labour Day march. According to the information received, on 11 April 2015, Mr. Hyun-sik Kim and Mr. Hyung-jae Ham, both members of the People's Committee for the Sewol Ferry tragedy, were arrested following their participation in a peaceful protest that called for an independent investigation into the Sewol ferry accident. On 16 and 18 April 2015, protests were held in Seou to mark the one-year anniversary of the Sewol ferry accident. The police reportedly used water cannons containing pepper spray and tear gas to control the crowds and arrested 79 protestors, including Mr. Jang-hee Kwon and Mr. Kwang-chul Kang. On 1 and 2 May 2015 at 3 p.m., the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions organized a Labour Day March, which was joined by Sewol families and members of the Coalition on the Sewol Ferry Disaster in solidarity with the workers. It is reported that approximately forty people were arrested, including Mr. Gil-soo Ahn and Mr. Gi-ho Lee. To date, Mr. Hyung-jae Ham, Mr. Hyun-sik Kim, Mr. Jang-hee Kwon, Mr. Kwang-chul Kang, Mr. Gil-soo Ahn, and Mr. Gi-ho Lee remain in detention.	01/02/2016

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
24/06/2015 JUA	IRN 9/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of expression; Health; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Torture;**	Allegations concerning the arrest, detention, ill-treatment and sentencing of a civil rights activist and a journalist after unfair trials. According to the information received, on 21 October 2014, Ms. Atena Daemi was arrested and detained in Evin Prison. She was reportedly held in solitary confinement for 58 days under degrading conditions, and without access to a lawyer. While in detention, she was subjected to extensive interrogations and ill-treatment. On 12 May 2015, Ms. Daemi was sentenced to 14 years in prison by Branch 28 of the Revolutionary Court of Tehran for inter alia "spreading propaganda against the system" and "insulting the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran" based on her criticism on social media of the high number of executions in Iran and other peaceful activities. While in prison, Ms. Daemi has reportedly developed health problems but the authorities have to this date refused to grant her medical leave. On 10 May 2014, Mr. Seraj Mirdamadi was arrested and detained in Evin prison. He was held in solitary confinement for six months. On 27 July 2014, Mr. Mirdamadi was sentenced to six years in prison by Branch 15 of the Tehran Revolutionary Court for "propaganda against the state" and "conspiracy against national security. On 29 October 2014, the Appeal Court reduced his sentence to three years in prison and a two-year travel ban. Despite having had critical health issues, Mr. Mirdamadi did not receive adequate medical treatment for five months before he finally underwent surgery on 28 May 2015.	16/03/2016
07/07/2015 JUA	SGP 1/2015 **Singapore**	**Freedom of expression; Health; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Allegations concerning the prosecution, detention and sentencing of two bloggers, of which one minor, in relation to the legitimate and peaceful exercise of their right to freedom of opinion and expression. According to the information received, Mr. Roy Ngerng Yi Ling, a blogger and human rights defender writing on issues of government transparency and accountability, was charged for defamation following a blog critical of the Prime Minister. It is reported that he may be ordered to pay more than 250,000 USD in damages. Mr. Ngerng also lost his job at a hospital as a consequence of his blogs critical of the Government. On 6 July 2015, in another case, a 16-year-old blogger was sentenced to four weeks in prison, after being held in custody for more than 50 days, in relation to a cartoon and video criticizing public figures he had posted on his blog on the internet. It is reported that the 16-year-old was detained in Changi Remand Centre and the Institute for Mental Health under conditions that amount to torture, including under a regime akin to solitary confinement.	23/12/2015 24/03/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
14/08/2015 AL	MUS 2/2015 **Mauritius**	**Health;**	Alleged retrogressive measures in Mauritius regarding long-term harm-reduced services for people who use drugs. According to the information received, harm-reduction services implemented since 2006 are being drastically reduced in terms of coverage and accessibility, putting people who use drugs at unnecessary and avoidable risk of HIV and blood-borne infections. Amendments include halting induction of new patients; decreased hours of opioid substitution therapy (OST) distribution, new distribution vehicles in front of police stations and mandatory provisions for non-governmental organizations to disclose the identity of the programmes' users. Measures have been taken without consultation with expert stakeholders and have disregarded harm-reduction services' positive impact in decreasing HIV incidence, criminality rates and in improving the physical and mental health of their users.	22/04/2016
18/08/2015 JAL	MYS 3/2015 **Malaysia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;**	Alleged violations of the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly in Malaysia, including the blocking of the website "Sarawak Report" and harassment of its journalists, as well as the suspension of two other news outlets and arrest of peaceful protestors. According to the information received, on 19 July 2015, the Malaysian Communication and Multimedia Commission allegedly blocked the "Sarawak Report", an independent news blog, after it had reportedly published documents alleging a financial scandal involving the Malaysian Prime Minister and the State-owned development firm "1Malaysia Development Berhad". On 4 August 2015, Malaysian authorities issued an arrest warrant for Ms. Clare Rewcastle-Brown, a British journalist who is the founder and editor of the Sarawak Report, pursuant to sections 124B and 124I of the Penal Code and are now reportedly pressing for Ms. Rewcastle-Brown to be placed on Aseanapol and Interpol Red Notice Wanted Lists. Concern is expressed at the use of the Sedition Act of 1948 to arrest, detain and charge human rights activists, for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly in Malaysia.	30/03/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/08/2015 JUA	PER 3/2015 **Peru**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Presuntos actos de intimidación y amenazas de muerte contra una defensora de derechos humanos, en relación con un proyecto minero. Según la información recibida, el 30 de julio de 2015 un empleado de la empresa minera Yanacocha amenazó con "hacer desaparecer" a la Sra. Máxima Acuña de Chaupe, defensora de derechos humanos, miembro de la Asociación de Mujeres en Defensa de la Vida y de la Unión Latinoamericana de Mujeres, y líder de un movimiento de oposición a un proyecto minero en Sorochuco, Cajamarca. El 5 de agosto de 2015, un grupo de aproximadamente 30 policías y 50 comuneros se habría reunido en las inmediaciones de las tierras de la Sra. Acuña de Chaupe a fin de intimidarla. La empresa minera Yanacocha habría situado a varios empleados en el perímetro de sus tierras con el objeto de vigilar permanentemente su domicilio. La defensora ha sido víctima de otros actos de hostigamiento desde 2011, con el fin de intimidarla y desalojarla de sus tierras. La empresa asegura que las tierras le pertenecen por un acuerdo de venta comunitario. La Sra. Acuña de Chaupe fue objeto de una comunicación previa enviada el 20 de febrero de 2014, véase A/HRC/26/21, caso no. PER 1/2014.	14/04/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
27/08/2015 JAL	PER 4/2015 **Peru**	**Hazardous substances and wastes; Indigenous peoples;**	Carta de seguimiento respecto a la aplicación de los acuerdos del Acta de Lima para la reparación de las violaciones de los derechos humanos de los pueblos indígenas afectados por la explotación petrolera del Lote 192 y al proceso de consulta llevado a cabo para la nueva licitación en la zona. Según la información recibida, la ejecución por parte del Gobierno del Perú de las medidas acordadas con las Federaciones indígenas representantes de las comunidades indígenas del Lote 192, en el Departamento de Loreto, para la reparación de las graves violaciones de derechos humanos, resultado de 44 años de explotación petrolera en los territorios indígenas, está siendo lenta, limitada y no se han realizado las acciones previstas sobre los temas centrales de titulación de tierras, estudios de salud y remediación ambiental de la grave situación en la zona. En relación con el proceso de consulta a las comunidades afectadas acordado por el Gobierno con las Federaciones indígenas, se alega que el Estado no ha tenido en cuenta las propuestas presentadas por las comunidades de manera cabal y que dichas consultas no se han realizado con la necesaria buena fe, por lo que es necesario establecer un nuevo proceso de diálogo para superar el fracaso de las conversaciones anteriores antes de la nueva e inminente licitación del Lote. La grave situación de contaminación y sus impactos en los derechos humanos fundamentales de los pueblos indígenas en el área fue motivo de dos comunicaciones anteriores, el 5 de diciembre de 2014, véase A/HRC/29/50, caso no. PER 3/2014 y el 28 de mayo de 2015, véase A/HRC/30/27, caso no. PER 1/2015.	26/10/2015 01/12/2015 07/12/2015 14/04/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/09/2015 AL	DEU 1/2015 **Germany**	**Freedom of expression;**	Alleged investigation in Germany of two journalists on charges of treason, following the publication of classified Government documents. According to the information received, on 25 February 2015 and 15 April 2015 respectively, the digital rights blog, "Netzpolizik", for which the two journalists, Mr. Markus Beckedahl and Mr. André Meister, work, published two articles on the Government's plans for internet surveillance. On 13 May 2015, the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation initiated an investigation into the actions of the journalists. However, it was not until 30 July 2015 that the journalists officially received notification of the investigation. In early August, the Minister of Justice expressed his doubts regarding the merits of the case against the journalists and, shortly thereafter, the Prosecutor General was suspended. It later emerged that no state secrets had been revealed. On 10 August 2015, after a public outcry, charges against the journalists were dropped. Concern is expressed the charges brought against the journalists may have a significant "chilling effect" on other journalists and whistleblowers who report on or provide critical information on sensitive issues in Germany.	17/03/2016
16/10/2015 JAL	IRN 19/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Iran; Summary executions; Violence against women;**	Allegations concerning the executions of juvenile offenders. According to the information received, on 13 October 2015, Ms. Fatemeh Salbehi was executed in Shiraz. In May 2010, Ms. Salbehi was sentenced to death for allegedly having killed her husband in 2008, when Ms. Salbehi was seventeen years old. In September 2013, the Supreme Court granted a request for a judicial review of her case based on a new provision in Iran's 2013 Penal Code. Her entire trial in 2014 lasted barely three hours and her sentence was upheld. On 6 October 2015, Mr. Samad Zahabi was reportedly executed in secret in Kermanshah's Dizel Abad Prison. He was sentenced to death in March 2013 for the killing of a fellow shepherd, which Mr. Zahabi claimed was in self-defence. He was seventeen years old at the time of alleged killing. The Supreme Court had reportedly earlier upheld his death sentence.	13/11/2015 16/03/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
23/10/2015 JAL	OTH 7/2015 **Other**	**Adequate housing; Extreme poverty; Haiti; Health; Water and Sanitation;**	Letter sent in follow-up to the allegation letter transmitted to the United Nations Secretary General on 25 September 2014 concerning the cholera outbreak in Haiti in 2010. The letter expresses concern about the inability of the victims of the cholera outbreak to vindicate their rights and to obtain access to a remedy for the harms suffered to date. The letter urges the United Nations to provide the victims with access to a transparent, independent and impartial mechanism to review and decide on their claims in order to ensure adequate reparation. The first letter transmitted on 25 September 2014 is included in A/HRC/28/85, see case no. HTI 3/2014.	25/02/2016
29/10/2015 JAL	IRN 16/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegations concerning the execution of a Kurdish man on charges of moharebeh (enmity against God) in Iran. On 26 August 2015, Mr. Behrouz Alkhani, a 30-year-old Kurdish man, was executed while awaiting the outcome of a Supreme Court appeal. He had reportedly been held in solitary confinement without access to a lawyer for over a year prior to his execution. Mr. Alkhani was arrested in January 2010 in West Azerbaijan and, in 2011, convicted and sentenced to death on charges of "effective collaboration with PJAK" (Party of Free Life of Kurdistan) and "enmity against God (moharebeh) for his alleged role in the assassination of the Prosecutor of Khoy, in the West Azerbaijan province. Following his execution, authorities have reportedly refused to return his body to his family for burial.	26/04/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
29/10/2015 JUA	IRN 20/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged arbitrary detention, sentencing to flogging and subjecting human rights activists to a virginity test. According to the information received, Ms. Fatemeh Ekhtesari was sentenced to over 11 years in prison for her collection of poetry. Mr. Mehdi Moosavi was sentenced to six years in prison for his poetry. Ms. Atena Farghadani was sentenced to over twelve years for a cartoon. All three were also charged with "illegitimate sexual relationship short of adultery" for shaking hands with a non-relative of the opposite sex. Ms. Ekhtesari and Mr. Moosavi were sentenced to ninety-nine lashes. Ms. Farghadani has not been sentenced but has already been subjected to forced virginity and pregnancy testing. Ms. Narges Mohammadi, a prominent Iranian rearrested 5 May 2015, has been subjected to harassment and deprived of necessary medical care. Ms Farghadani and Ms Mohammadi have been the subjects of seven previous communications, the most recent of which was sent 4 June 2015, see above, case no. IRN 6/2015.	04/03/2016 16/03/2016
30/10/2015 JAL	BHR 6/2015 **Bahrain**	**Cultural Rights; Extreme poverty; Freedom of religion;**	Alleged patterns of continuous discrimination against Shia citizens, including through cultural, economic, educational and social government policies in Bahrain since 2011. According to the information received, peaceful protestors and other Shia citizens have experienced excessive use of force during and after the protests of 2011, with Shia religious clergy being particularly targeted. Government violence has also led to the destruction of many Shia mosques and sites of religious and cultural significance and of other signs of Shia presence in the country. The official historical narrative which systematically undermines the role of Baharna and Shia religious and cultural heritage in the country is also promoted in the official school curricula and media. Shia citizens allegedly also experience discrimination in access to citizenship, public sector employment and government social policies, particularly housing and welfare programs, making them more vulnerable to poverty. Various aspects of this situation, including the destruction of two mosques and withdrawal of citizenship, have already been raised in previous communications sent on 5 may 2011, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. BHR 8/2011, and on 29 November 2012, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. BHR 12/2012.	25/12/2015 01/02/2016

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
30/10/2015 JAL	SGP 2/2015 **Singapore**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged charges brought against a human rights defender and blogger for organizing a peaceful assembly. According to the information received, on 27 September 2014, Ms. Han Hui Hui organized a peaceful protest in Hong Lim Park to raise awareness about problems with Singapore's Central Provident Fund. On 10 October 2014, Ms. Hui was questioned for eight hours in relation to this protest. On 27 October 2014, she was charged, along with five other protestors, with creating a public nuisance and organizing a demonstration without approval. Her next court date is scheduled for 24 February 2016.	24/12/2015 24/03/2016
02/11/2015 JAL	TUN 2/2015 **Tunisie**	**Arbitrary detention; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Allégations d'abus physiques, d'examen médical dégradant, de procédure judiciaire irrégulière, et de condamnation pénale d'un homme de 22 ans apparemment fondée uniquement sur son orientation sexuelle perçue. Selon les informations reçues, le 6 septembre 2015, M. X a été arrêté par la police et interrogé sur la mort violente d'un autre homme. Les policiers ont accusé M. X d'avoir eu des relations homosexuelles avec l'homme décédé, puis ils l'ont physiquement et verbalement abusé pendant l'interrogatoire. Sous cette contrainte, M. X a confirmé avoir eu une relation homosexuelle avec la personne décédée. Il a par la suite été soumis à un examen médical dégradant et humiliant mené sans son consentement éclairé. Le 22 septembre 2015, Mr. X a été condamné à un an d'emprisonnement pour violation de l'article 230 du code pénal tunisien qui criminalise la sodomie. La procédure judiciaire dont M. X a fait l'objet a été menée sans qu'il puisse bénéficier d'un avocat.	09/02/2016

Date Type	*Case No Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
05/11/2015 JAL	RUS 7/2015 **Russian Federation**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Migrants;**	Retrospective charging and trial of a human rights defender. According to the information received, since 2011, Ms. Tatiana Kotlyar has allowed migrants and asylum seekers to register her home as their place of residence free of charge in order to enable them to apply for citizenship in the Russian Federation. On 2 January 2014, amendments were made to Articles 322.2 and 322.3 of the Criminal Code, criminalizing the false registration of migrants. Ms. Kotlyar had previously spoken out in opposition to proposals of such amendments. On 11 March 2014, a criminal case was opened against Ms. Kotlyar alleging she violated the amended articles. On 30 April 2014, a psychiatric examination of Ms. Kotlyar was ordered by the investigating officer in her case. This was subsequently annulled, before the opening of a second criminal case against Ms. Kotlyar, again in relation to registration of migrants. The trial of Ms. Kotlyar began at the Magistrates Court of Obninsk City on 2 October 2015. The next hearing is scheduled for 6 November 2015.	08/02/2016
11/11/2015 JAL	HND 3/2015 **Honduras**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Alegaciones de muertes violentas y ataques contra defensores y defensoras de derechos de las personas lesbianas, gays, bisexuales, trans e intersexuales (LGBTI). Según la información recibida, el 23 de junio de 2015, el periodista y defensor de derechos de las personas LGBTI, Juan Carlos Cruz Andara, habría sido víctima de una muerte violenta en Puerto Cortés. El 25 de junio de 2015, la defensora de derechos LGBTI y miembro de la Asociación Arcoiris, Sra. Angy Ferreira, habría sido encontrada muerta a unas cuadras de la oficina de Arcoiris. El 23 de agosto 2015, la defensora transgénero de derechos LGBTI Sra. Violeta Rivas habría aparecido muerta de forma violenta en El Carrisal, Tegucigalpa. El 11 de octubre de 2015, el abogado de derechos humanos y defensor de la comunidad LGBTI, Sr. Francisco Mencía, fue atacado y dejado por muerto cerca de su casa en Tegucigalpa. El Sr. Mencía ha colaborado con la Asociación por una Vida Mejor (APUVIMEH), la cual ha sido objeto de tres comunicaciones anteriores enviadas al Gobierno de su Excelencia con fecha de 29 de agosto de 2013, véase A/HRC/25/74, caso HND 5/2013; el 20 de enero de 2014, véase A/HRC/26/21, caso HND 1/2014; y el 9 de diciembre de 2014, véase A/HRC/29/50, caso HND 8/2014.	01/02/2016

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
11/11/2015 JUA	IRN 21/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of religion; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged imminent executions of two men who were under the age of 18 at the time of the alleged offences and of one political activist in Iran, following repeated torture during detention and the extraction of confessions under torture and after trials that did not comply with due process and fair trial guarantees. According to the information received, Mr. Mohammad Ali Zehi is currently imprisoned in Adelabad Prison, where he is to be executed for his alleged involvement in drug trafficking for activities that occurred when he was under the age of 18. Mr. Milad Azimi was convicted for allegedly causing death by stabbing in a fight that the court has acknowledged occurred when he was 17 years old. Mr. Shahram Ahmadi was convicted of "waging war against God" through "links to Salafi groups" and "propaganda against the system, through participating in ideological and political classes and possessing, selling, and buying books and CDs of speeches related to Sunni beliefs." He is being held in Raja'i Shahr Prison. All three men are at risk of imminent execution.	18/04/2016
23/11/2015 JUA	BHR 7/2015 **Bahrain**	**Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegations of torture and imminent execution of two individuals in Bahrain following unfair trials and confessions extracted under torture. According to information received, Mr. Mohamad Ramadan and Mr. Husain Ali Moosa were arrested in early 2014 and subjected to torture. They were forced to confess under duress and later recanted their confessions. On 29 December 2014, a Bahraini criminal court sentenced them to death for their alleged involvement in a bomb explosion in Al Dair, which resulted in the killing of a police officer. The defense claims that the death penalty was imposed without evidence of guilt of the defendants, and in disregard of abundant evidence of ill-treatment, torture, and politically motivated charges. On 16 November 2015, Bahrain's Court of Cassation rejected the final appeal brought on behalf of the defendants and the sentences were subsequently sent to His Majesty the King for final approval. Mr. Mohamad Ramadan was the subject of a previous communication sent on 14 August 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. BHR 11/2014.	23/02/2016

Date Type	*Case No Coun.ry*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/11/2015 JAL	GTM 4/2015 **Guatemala**	**Business enterprises; Environment; Food; Hazardous substances and wastes; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Water and Sanitation;**	Presuntas violaciones de varios derechos humanos de al menos 12.000 personas que viven en 14 comunidades en el departamento de El Petén, Guatemala, debido a la contaminación del río La Pasión además de alegaciones de restricciones en el trabajo de defensores de derechos humanos denunciando esta situación. Según la información recibida, desde abril de 2015 se ha encontrado una gran cantidad de peces muertos flotando en el río. Se alega que la muerte de peces en el río La Pasión está relacionada con la presencia de altos niveles de un pesticida organofosforado llamado "malatión". La contaminación del río fue responsabilidad de REPSA, una empresa de aceite de palma que tiene una plantación y una planta de procesamiento ubicada cerca de los afluentes de dicho río. Se alega además que el río La Pasión es una fuente hídrica esencial para el sustento de aproximadamente 12.000 personas del municipio de Sayaxché. Igualmente, se ha constatado que miembros de las comunidades utilizan el agua del río para lavar ropa, pesca cocinar, beber, bañarse y para la agricultura de subsistencia.	14/03/2016
30/11/2015 JUA	MEX 13/2015 **México**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alegaciones de detención arbitraria y malos tratos a cuatro defensores de los derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 28 y 29 de octubre de 2015, los Sres. Juan Carlos Orozco Matus, Othón Nazareiga Segura, Efraín Picaso Pérez y Roberto Abel Jiménez García, fueron detenidos en diferentes lugares en el Estado de Oaxaca, en relación con manifestaciones pacíficas en contra de la reforma educativa, que tuvieron lugar entre julio de 2014 y junio de 2015. Los defensores fueron llevados a la Ciudad de México para ser presentados ante la Procuraduría General de la República y posteriormente fueron trasladados a la prisión de Altiplano en Almoloya de Huárez, Estado de México, donde siguen privados de libertad. Los cuatro defensores se enfrentan a acusaciones de robo agravado, disturbios, daños a la propiedad y crímenes en contra de la riqueza nacional. Se alega que todos ellos habrían sido objetos de golpes y malos tratos al momento de su arresto.	01/04/2016

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
30/11/2015 JUA	SAU 10/2015 **Saudi Arabia**	**Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegations concerning the imposition of the death sentence following an unfair trial against a poet of Palestinian origin in Saudi Arabia. According to the information received, on 25 May 2014, Mr. Ashraf Fayadh was sentenced to four years imprisonment and 800 lashes for allegedly having committed apostasy. The prosecution appealed the verdict and, on 17 November 2015, the General Court of Abha sentenced Mr. Fayadh to death under the same charge. Mr. Fayadh, who had no legal representation during the judicial proceedings, was given 30 days to appeal the sentence. He remains in detention.	04/03/2016

Appendix

Mandates of special procedures

Mandate title	*Human Rights Council resolution*
Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context	25/17
Working Group of Experts on people of African descent	27/25
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism	28/6
Working Group on Arbitrary Detention	24/7
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus	23/15
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	24/29
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Central African Republic	24/34
Independent Expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire	26/32
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	28/9
Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	27/9
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	25/25
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	26/20
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea	23/21
Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	27/1
Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	25/16
Special Rapporteur on the right to education	26/17
Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment	28/11
Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights	26/3
Special Rapporteur on the right to food	22/9
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression	25/2
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	24/5
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	31/16

Mandate title	*Human Rights Council resolution*
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti	PRST 25/1
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	26/21
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	25/18
Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	26/7
Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	24/9
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	23/8
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	25/24
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali	25/36
Working Group on the use of mercenaries	24/13
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	26/19
Special Rapporteur on minority issues	25/5
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar	25/26
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	24/20
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967	5/1
Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy	28/16
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence	27/3
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	25/32
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	25/6
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery	24/3
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	26/6
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan	24/28
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia	24/30
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	26 /2
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	S-18/1
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	31/3

Mandate title	*Human Rights Council resolution*
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	25/13
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	27/23
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	26/8
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	26/22
Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights	27/21
Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences	23/25
Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice	23/7
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	24/18